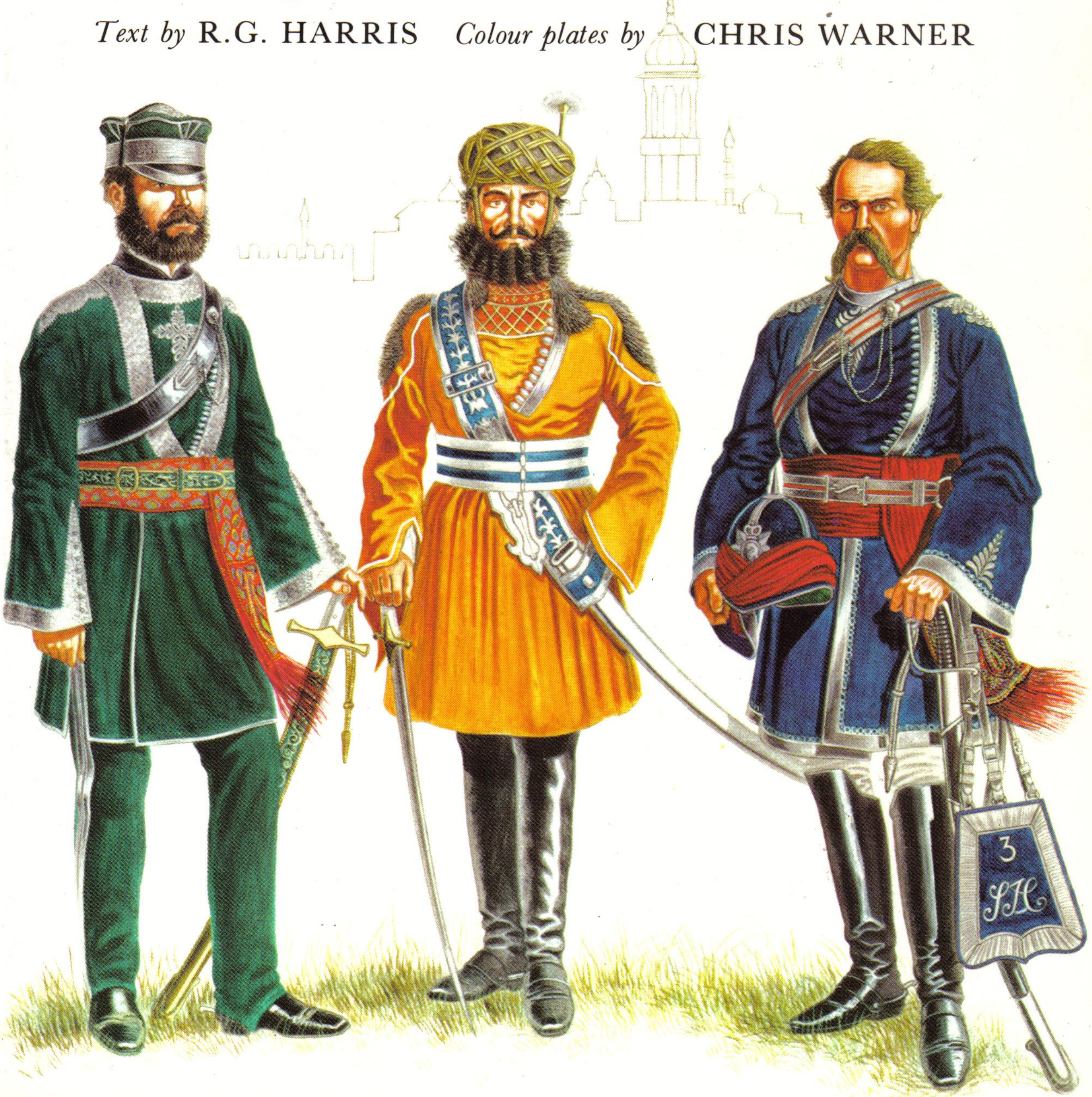
OSPREY · MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES

Bengal Cavalry Regiments 1857-1914

Text by R.G. HARRIS *Colour plates by* CHRIS WARNER



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EDITOR: MARTIN WINDROW

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Introduction

In the 1970s there still remains one operative horsed cavalry regiment in India, the 61st Cavalry. This regiment, which claims ancestry from the old Katcwaha Horse of the twelfth century, was formed from cavalry of the princely states of Jaipur, Gwalior, Jodhpur and Mysore after Indian Independence in 1947, and now serves as part of the regular army.

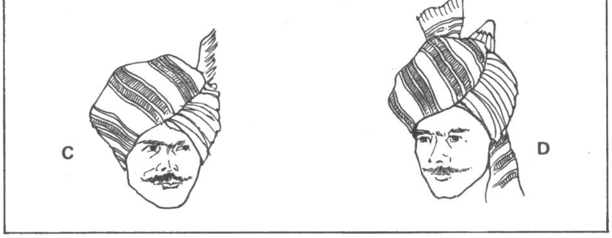
The British connection with India dates from the formation of the Honourable East India Company; its persistent, and eventually successful efforts to gain footholds for trading stations; and the subsequent necessity for a military protective force. The first King's regiment to serve in India was the 39th Foot in 1754. Before it returned home in 1758 many of its officers and men chose to transfer to the Company's service, and from that time onwards British soldiers served continuously in India, in either the British or Indian Armies for almost two hundred years.

The Governor-General's Body Guard can claim to be the oldest unit of Indian cavalry, raised by a British officer in 1774. By 1914 there were forty splendid regiments of cavalry, not including the Body Guards and the Aden Troop. All were commanded by British officers, command of the squadrons and troops being shared by British and Indian officers, or Viceroy's Commissioned Officers as the latter were later to become. This book is concerned with the years between the Great Mutiny of 1857, and 1914, with two of the Body Guards and the first nineteen regiments, i.e. those of the old Bengal Presidency—although it should be stressed here that the only real connection with Bengal proper was the name, the ranks being recruited from the so-called, 'martial races', the Sikhs, Rajputs, Jats, Dogras, Punjabi Mussulmans, Pathans, and so forth.

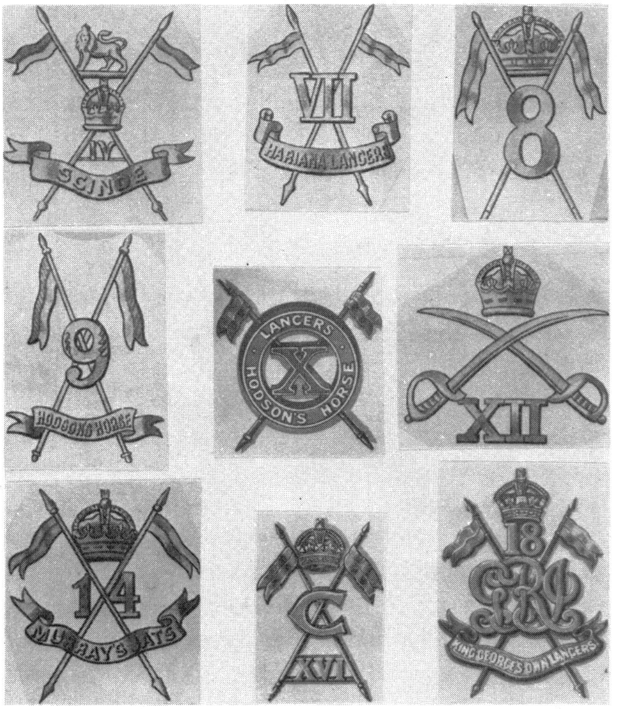
It is not practicable to include regimental histories in these pages, but a précis, as contained in the headings on the respective pages in the *Indian Army List*, is included. These headings also deal with the changes in regimental titles which occurred with such frequency as to become bewildering. One important reason for change was that there should be no confusion between the Indian, and a similarly numbered British regiment. For example, the 16th and 17th Indian regiments both altered from 'Lancer' designation to 'Cavalry' in 1903, thus obviating any possible muddle between them and HM's 16th (The Queen's) Lancers and 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

An Indian cavalry regiment was arranged on the Sillidar system. The word is from the Persian meaning 'bearer of arms'; the horse, arms and equipment were purchased by the individual soldier (who invariably borrowed the money from the regiment) and who thus became, at least in theory, a 'shareholder' as it were in his own regiment.

Dress was almost entirely a matter for the



(A) *Lungi* of British officer, showing *kulla* (B) Sikh *lungi*, showing triangle of red or white *pagri* (C) Rajput and (D) Jat *lungis*.



Regimental crests and badges, from a series specially drawn for a World War 1 History. Those of the 10th Lancers, 16th Cavalry and 18th Lancers are from a series of twenty-five Player's cigarette cards—'Colonial and Indian Army Badges'.

Commanding Officer's discretion, and this is why the study of uniform can be so complex. It would be nice to have space to quote extensively from *Dress Regulations*, a document which does provide so much invaluable information but eventually leaves one groping with that infuriating phrase, '. . . of regimental pattern'. But as one Indian Cavalry officer said to the present writer, 'Cavalry look upon *Dress Regulations* as a fair basis for disagreement, and seldom conform.' So eventually one has to fall back on the pictorial evidence of a reliable print, painting or photograph.

As it is not feasible to add a full bibliography, mention of a few sources, thought still obtainable, may be of some value. Many of the authoritative works on the Indian Army are now long out of print, but fortunately one or two have been reproduced or reprinted during recent years.

A magnificent collection of sixty photographs by Frederick Bremner of Lucknow was put together in 1898, and this *Bremner Album* was reprinted in 1964. The photographs show Indian Army soldiers of all races and various arms from the three Presidencies.

By far the most important range of paintings of Indian Army soldiers at the beginning of the twentieth century was made by an officer of the Gloucestershire Regiment, Major A. C. Lovett. During his first tour of Indian service in the 1880s with the 2nd Bn. (61st Foot), he made many studies of native soldiers, two of which have been the basis for plates in this work. It was during the second tour, however, that he made such a glorious collection of paintings, studies which one is unable to fault in any way. Seventy-two of his pictures were used to illustrate MacMunn's *The Armies of India*, published by Black in 1911. This book is now scarce, but fortunately the original watercolours are preserved at the National Army Museum and most of the plates have been reproduced in colour, mainly in postcard form.

A very useful collection of paintings was recently published in a book entitled *An Assemblage of Indian Army Soldiers and Uniforms*, 1973. The paintings were the work of an amateur artist, Chater Paul Chater, who was born in India in 1878 and returned to this country in 1898. Although he did not serve in the Indian Army he was particularly skilful at copying photographs and other pictures of Indian soldiers. The photographs were mainly those taken by Bremner and others for the *Navy & Army Illustrated*, of the Indians who visited this country for the Diamond Jubilee of 1897, the Coronation of 1902, and on other occasions. For these reasons they are occasionally mentioned in this work as a possible reference source.

Mention must of course be made of the excellent book *Indian Army Uniforms* by W. Y. Carman, 1961, which deals with the sequence of uniforms from the beginnings until partition. A modestly priced book published in 1971 which gives valuable material including a miniature study in colour of each full dress uniform is *Indian Cavalry Regiments, 1880–1914* by A. H. Bowling. The final reference source appears in two special numbers of the Military Journal *Tradition* (Nos. 50 and 73). These contain coloured plates of full dress by an ex-Indian cavalry officer, Lt.-Col. Frank Wilson, together with many historic uniform photographs.

Any reference work dealing with uniform unavoidably necessitates the continuous repetition of certain words, so several abbreviations have therefore been used throughout this text:

BOs . . . British Officers

NOs	Native Officers
IOs	Indian Officers
CO	Commanding Officer
2i/c	Second-in-Command
RM	Risaldar-Major
ILN	Illustrated London News

The term Native Officer did appear in all official publications including the *Indian Army Lists* up to the turn of the century, when it was replaced by Indian Officer. Ranks and rank badges in the Indian Cavalry during the period under review were as follows:

Risaldar-Major	Crown
Risaldar	2 Stars
Jemadar	1 Star
Duffardar-Major	Royal Arms. Formerly 3 (or 4) inverted chevrons and crown
Kot-Duffardar	3 (or 4) chevrons and crown
Duffardar	3 chevrons
Lance-Duffardar	2 chevrons
Sowar	(Trooper)

There are many alternative spellings for certain of these ranks, particularly for risaldar and duffardar as well as the many other variations in spelling for uniform terms.

Unless otherwise stated all photographs are from the author's collection.

The Regiments

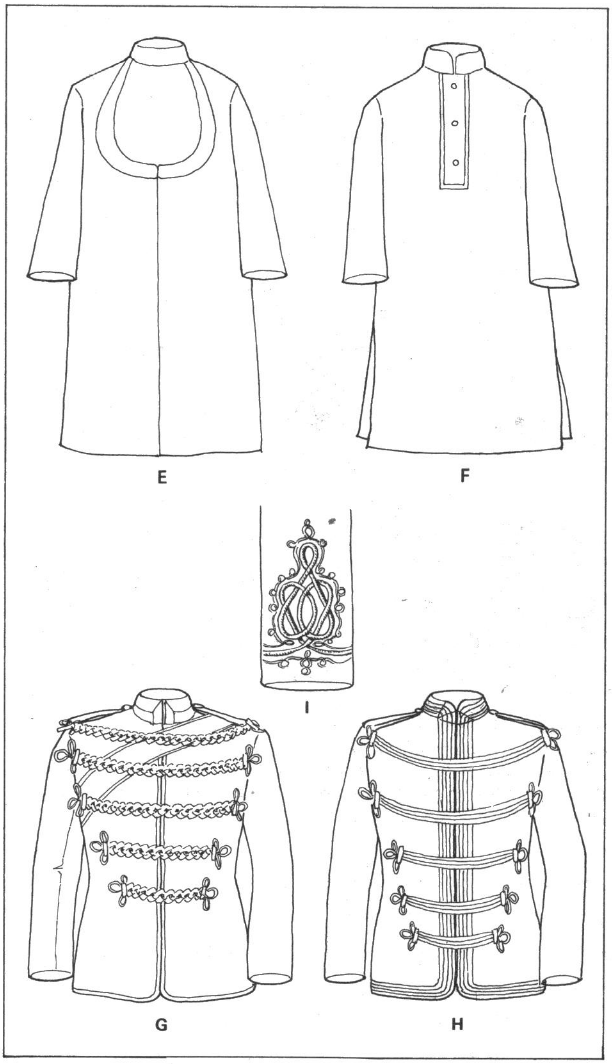
GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

Raised at Calcutta in 1774, by Captain S. Toone, under the official designation of 'The Governor-General's Troop of Body-Guard', but was at first generally known as the 'Governor's Troop of Moghals'. The title Governor-General's Body Guard, which was never formally conferred upon the Corps, was first used in 1781.

Battle Honours

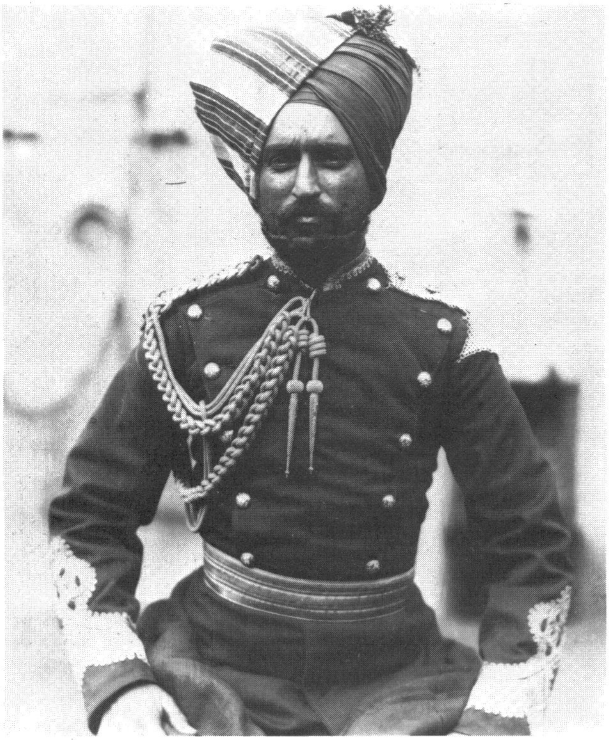
Java, Ava, Maharajpore, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, Sobraon.

The Body Guard served with distinction during the Sikh Wars 1845–46 adding further battle honours to the appointments, and during the troubled years 1857–58 remained loyal.



(E) *Alkalak*, showing the 'purdah front'—the curtain or bib-shaped vest. (F) *Kurta*, a loose frock or blouse reaching to the knees, with an opening down the front to the waist. (G) Bengal Cavalry full dress tunic. The cloth and facings were in regimental colours, and there were five rows of round-backed cord. (H) Bengal Cavalry patrol jacket. Blue cloth, edged with French mohair braid; the breast ornaments were five quadruple hanging loops of black mohair cord, terminating with 'crow's toes' and olivets. (I) Bengal knot.

The uniform worn before, and perhaps during the Mutiny period consisted of a shako with drooping hair plume and silver lines; scarlet coatee with dark blue facings and silver lace, or white piping; blue overalls with double scarlet stripes. The shako was discarded about 1860 and replaced by a cap or pagri of blue and gold (or yellow) twisted cord, ornamented with a black aigrette plume. Silver lace was replaced by gold in 1864 and it was about this time that the hussar-pattern tunic was worn by all ranks, although for a short time only (a sowar is illustrated, Plate C1). The scarlet



Governor-General's Body Guard: a Native officer—Jemadar Kehar Singh—photographed in June 1902, when the troopship bringing the Indian Contingent to Britain for the Coronation of Edward VII arrived at Southampton docks. (Photograph by F. G. O. Stuart, Southampton; National Army Museum)

hussar tunic was retained for wear by the BOs but the native ranks adopted the scarlet *chapkan*. Lances were introduced in 1865.

A photograph taken *c.* 1870 (see *Tradition* No. 50, page 6) shows the BOs, a British Sergeant-Major and six NOs, the latter veterans to a man with enlistment dates in the 1830s, all wearing campaign medals for Afghanistan, Gwalior, Sutlej, etc. The British NCO wears native uniform, on the left cuff a crown. He is a former Sergeant of the RHA, Henry Robinson, with medals for service in the Crimea and the Mutiny. He joined the Body Guard as officiating Sergeant-Major on 20 November, 1860, was promoted Riding Master in May 1869, and from then until his death in October 1873 performed the duties of a Veterinary Officer.

The uniform of the NOs was sealed in 1880 and by 1886 printed *Dress Regulations* describe the complete ensemble. The cord pagri continued in use until 1892 and was then replaced by a blue and gold *lungi*. Five years later, in February 1897, the chapkan was ordered to be discarded and replaced by a scarlet frock-coat, but this was not in time to be worn by Jemadar Kehar Singh (see photo) and party who visited Britain for the Diamond Jubilee in June 1897.

The tunic for BOs had been revised, the hussar tunic giving way to a riding tunic of scarlet cloth with eight straight loops of scarlet mohair cord, five above waist and three below, blue collar and cuffs; the tunic worn in conjunction with aiguillette and girdle. The full dress tunic of later date had lotus leaves as additional to the collar.

In 1884 Sikhs were enlisted for the first time and Punjabi Mussulmans from 1887. Personnel were selected for their height—six feet tall or more.

BOs carried the sabretache, larger in size than the standard British cavalry pattern, scarlet face with rich embroidery, the interwoven letters 'VRBG', a crown above and the seven battle honours worked on scrolls of scarlet, the edging and all other embroidery of gold. In mounted review order BOs used a blue *shabraque*, similar crown and lettering on fronts and rounded ends and edged with gold lace, with leopard-skin saddle cover. (Although disappearing from British service after the Boer War, the sabretache and shabraque were both kept in use by the Body Guard up to 1947.)

GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD, BENGAL.

Raised in Calcutta in 1912 by Capt. R. B. Worgan, 20th Deccan Horse, from volunteers of Indian Cavalry Regiments—Punjabi Mussulmans and Rajputana Rajputs. (See Plate H3.)

1st DUKE OF YORK'S OWN LANCERS (SKINNER'S HORSE)

Raised in 1803 by Capt. James Skinner, from a body of Perron's Horse (in Sindhia's service) who came over to the British after the battle of Delhi. Originally styled 'Captain Skinner's Corps of Irregular Horse', a designation soon abbreviated into 'Skinner's Horse.' Became 1st Regt. of Local Horse, 1823; 1st Bengal Irregular Cavalry, 1840; 1st Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 1st Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1896; 1st (the Duke of York's Own) Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1899; 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse), 1901; 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), 1903.

Battle Honours

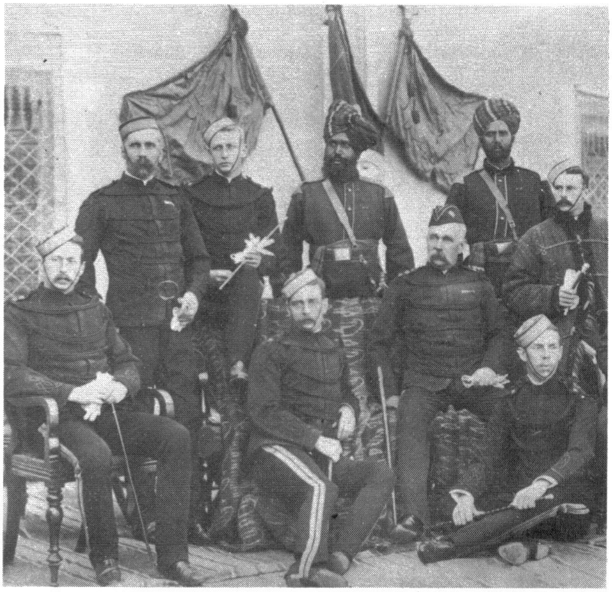
Bhurtpore, Kandahar 1842, Afghanistan 1879–80, Pekin 1900.

The ILN of 24 April 1858 has an illustration of NOs of the regiment wearing the long *alkalak* and headdress of twisted cord, while a photograph of 1863 shows a similar dress with the same twisted cord around a metal skull-cap, the whole held firm by a cord, presumably below the chin but lost to view in a luxuriant beard.

General Order 201 of 13 June 1878 ordered that a red lungi be worn with a black cap of *kizilbash* pattern, and there is mention in a Calcutta tailor's book of 1870 of 'a black velvet helmet for officers of Skinner's Horse'. No pictorial evidence of the latter in wear has yet been found.

A series of photographs taken at Peshawar *c.* 1886 provides some useful material concerning uniform changes. We reproduce a section from one of these photographs showing BOs and two of the NOs. It will be seen that the former wear patrol jackets with the five rows of black quadruple loops; overalls with two gold stripes, and pillbox caps with gold lace, and gold ornamentation on top. The CO wears a folding field cap which carries an embroidered badge worked in gold thread, the letters 'S' and 'H'. The dress of the NO is as Plate D2; he is shown wearing the mustard-yellow *kurta* which replaced the alkalak about this time. The waist-belt plate carries a figure '1' over the letters 'BC', the same inscription appearing on the shoulder-chains. In addition NOs had a dress kurta with rich gold lace down either side of the front opening, three clusters of lace loopings on either side of the opening, this ornamentation mounted on black velvet; gold lace belt. The BOs did not possess this garment until about the turn of the century, certainly by the time of the visit of the Honorary Colonel, HRH The Prince of Wales in 1905. When on mounted parades the BOs wore the same as NOs, as shown in Plate D2.

It has been stated that the Government never gave Standards to the Irregular Horse, but it is thought that several were supplied to this regiment privately. In 1930 it was known to have three old Squadron Standards in its possession, and these are shown on display in our photograph. All are of identical design, the central device a horseman, the battle honours, Kabul, Kandahar in the centre, Ghazni and Bhurtpore at the sides and the Persian motto 'Heaven helps those who help themselves', at the foot, worked in Persian characters.



1st Bengal Cavalry: section of a group photograph taken at Peshawar in about 1886, showing British officers in undress, two Native officers, and Squadron Standards. (Photograph by J. Burke)

In 1896 the title was altered to Bengal Lancers and the red lungi and *cummerbund* were replaced by black. A new badge of crossed lances, the figure '1' in upper angle and the York Rose in lower angle, was taken into use after 4 October 1899, when the Prince of Wales became Colonel. At the same time a new silver pouch, with crossed lances and the monogram 'DYO' superimposed, replaced the previous pattern of black velvet. BOs not parading with the regiment wore Lancer dress as shown in Plate E1; full dress colouring had become a lighter shade of yellow.

In khaki service dress as worn by BOs there was blue piping outlining the pointed cuffs and also blue Lancer piping on the back seams. Metal shoulder titles were at first '1DYOL' but were later simplified to '1L'. The last mounted parade when full dress was worn was at Peshawar on 1 January 1915.

The regiment was amalgamated with the 3rd Skinner's Horse in 1922 thus becoming the 1st Duke of York's Own Skinner's Horse. In 1947 Skinner's Horse became part of the new Indian Army.

2nd LANCERS (GARDNER'S HORSE)

Raised at Furruckabad and Mainpuri in 1809, by Lt.-Col. W. L. Gardner, and was originally styled

'Lieut. Col. Gardner's Corps of Irregular Horse', a term soon abbreviated into 'Gardner's Horse'. Became 2nd Regt. of Local Horse, 1823; 2nd Bengal Irregular Cavalry, 1840; 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 2nd Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1890; 2nd Bengal Lancers, 1901; 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), 1903.

Battle Honours

Arracan, Sobraon, Punjaub, Egypt 1882, Tel-el-Kebir.

A picture of Lt.-Col., later General, George Jackson *c.* 1860, Commandant from 1848 to 1870, shows a green alkalak with *purdah* front and gold lace, shoulder-belt of gold lace without mounts.

We reproduce here a section of a large group photograph showing the next CO, Lt.-Col. O. Wilkinson, the white-haired officer in the centre of a group taken at Segowlie *c.* 1874–75. The British appear to have the new alkalak, then officially described as emerald green colour with the addition of shoulder-chains and having an Austrian knot on the sleeves, while the native ranks seem to have kept the old pattern with wide cuffs edged with gold (or yellow) braid, and with a bar of the same material extending upwards. This is seen on the alkalak of the seated duffardar. The BOs have a white or grey helmet with pagri, while turbans are worn by the other ranks. On Col. Wilkinson's left is Major Charles W. Campbell, who was to assume command in 1880.

An important uniform change took place in 1888 when the green uniform was replaced by blue with light blue facings. This is the dress worn in the accompanying photo taken in *c.* 1892. The regiment was equipped with lances in 1890 and there was a subsequent change of title to 2nd Bengal Lancers from June that year. The officer seated in the photo on the left of the RM is Risaldar Ali Muhammad Khan, a very distinguished NO. As a duffardar he came to Britain in 1883, being one of five representatives of his regiment to receive Egyptian War medals from HM The Queen. He was to come again as RM in 1897 for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations and yet again in 1903 as one of the first of HM King Edward's Indian Orderly Officers. The regiment was honoured once more in 1904 when Risaldar Kala Singh was selected for similar duty.

2nd Bengal Cavalry: section of a group showing Lt.-Col. O. Wilkinson and all ranks of the regiment at Segowlie in about 1874. All wear the emerald green uniform.

When not parading with the men the British full dress consisted of a blue Lancer tunic with light blue half plastron. The dress kurta as worn by a BO had the shoulder-chains stitched upon a blue backing pad, the whole outlined by gold wire tracing arranged in a trefoil at each point of the triangular end.

The 2nd Lancers was amalgamated with the 4th Cavalry at Bombay in 1922 becoming the 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). ('Royal' title granted in 1935.) In 1947 Gardner's Horse became a regiment of the new Indian Army.

3rd SKINNER'S HORSE

Raised at Hansi in 1814, by Lt.-Col. James Skinner, and was originally the 'Second Corps of Lt.-Col. Skinner's Irregular Horse'. Became 'Baddeley's Frontier Horse', 1821; 4th Regt. of Local Horse, 1823; 4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, 1840; 3rd Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse), 1901; 3rd Skinner's Horse, 1903.

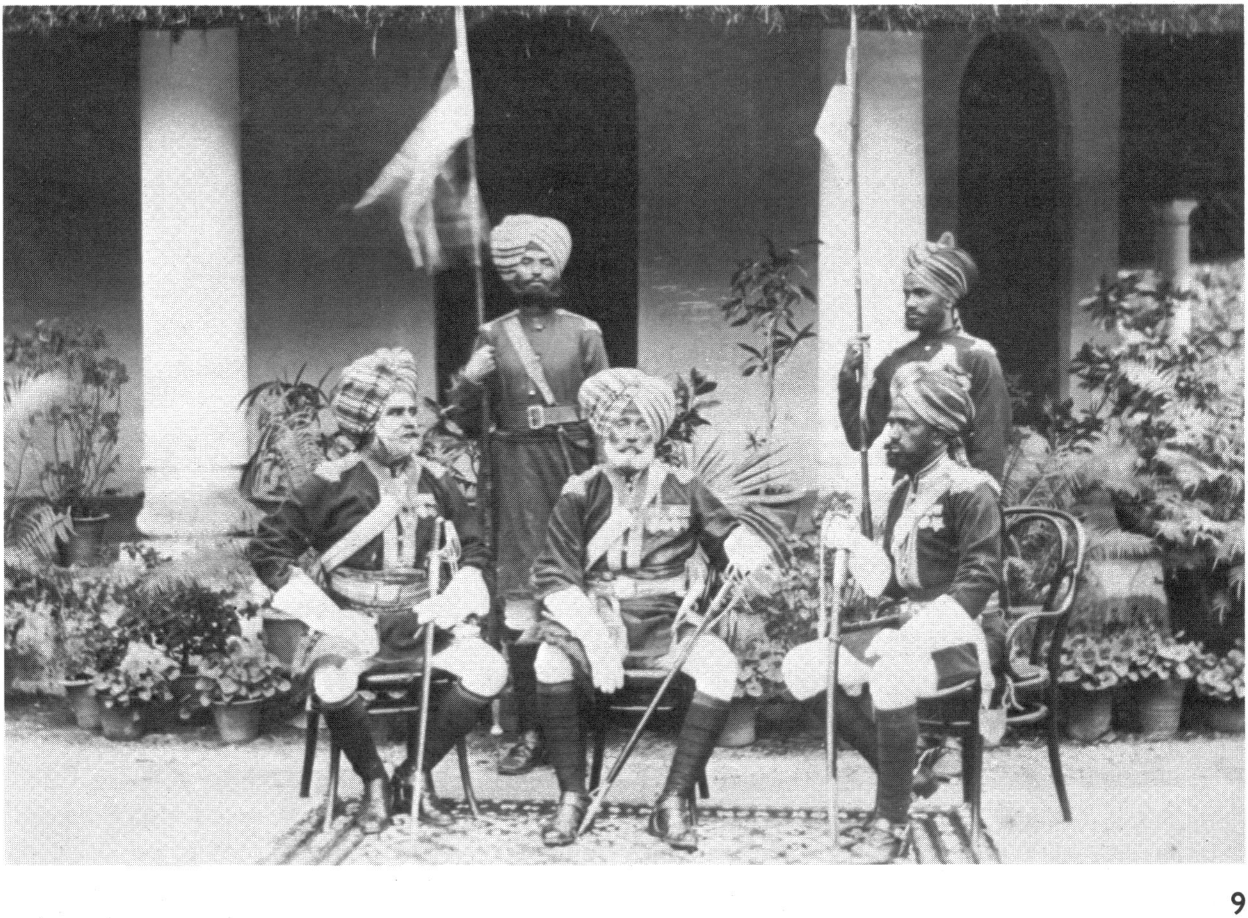
Battle Honours

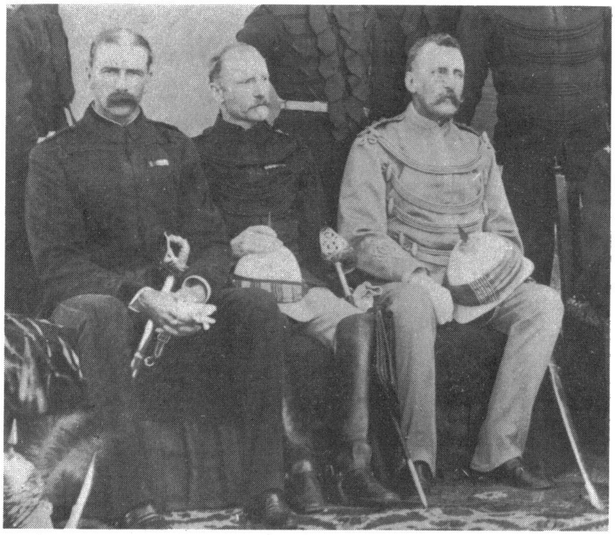
Afghanistan, Ghuznee 1839, Khelat, Maharajpore, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, Kandahar 1880, Afghanistan 1879–80, Punjab Frontier.

Reference to Plate A2 will show a NO of the 4th Regt. of Bengal Irregular Horse about 1857, Risaldar Meer Heidayut Ali. This officer, while on leave in May 1857, made himself responsible for the safety and welfare of a party of thirty-two British refugees, men, women and children, without any thought for his own position. His father had been an officer in the regiment before him.

In 1861 the title of the regiment was changed to 3rd Regt. of Bengal Cavalry and the uniform altered from yellow to scarlet, at first with silver lace and blue facings; the lace subsequently changed to gold in 1873–74. A NO of the 1860s is depicted in this uniform in Plate B3. BOs wore a similar pattern but without the silver braid upon the front panel of the alkalak. A plain silver lace

2nd Bengal Cavalry: Risaldar Ali Muhammad Khan (left); the Risaldar-Major; another Native officer; and two NCOs, photographed in about 1892. (Photograph D. Quarmby)





3rd Skinner's Horse: section of a photograph showing the staff of General S. M. Biddulph, KCB, at Rawalpindi in March 1885. The officer in the light drab uniform is Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, Commandant of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. (Photograph by J. Burke)

shoulder-belt without ornaments was used and the headdress was a grey felt helmet with a coloured pagri instead of the turbans used by all native ranks. NCOs and men had the plain scarlet alkalak without ornamentation on the front. A group photograph of the 1870s shows that the alkalak of the NOs was by this time stripped of the chest braid, possibly when the lace was changed. Twisted cord pagris were worn for headwear.

A further group photograph of British and Native officers taken by Burke while the regiment was on active service in Afghanistan shows that all are similarly clad in a very workmanlike dress: khaki kurta and pantaloons, regimental pattern striped lungis, cummerbunds with Kashmir shawl patterned end, and Napoleon boots covering the knees. Belts and pistol holsters are of leather, a dark (possibly blue) lanyard being attached to the pistol. The CO in Afghanistan was Lt.-Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie who also appears in our photograph, but by this time as a full colonel serving on the Staff. In the picture he wears the distinctive regimental full dress of a BO, drab with blue facings and with the five quadruple loops of hanging braid in drab cord, white helmet with regimental pattern pagri.

By 1891 the drab full dress kurta had been replaced by a plain blue pattern worn with a red cummerbund. The RM, Mangal Singh, who came over for the 1897 Diamond Jubilee, wears this kit, also Lt. J. R. Gausen, photographed with the officers of the 1st Skinner's Horse in 1900 before embarking with that regiment for service in China. The dress pouch is shown in the accompanying illustration; it is of yellow cloth which extends over the flap to the stud. The actual case is of black leather, the ornamentation of gilt, the scrolls of gilt, and the embroidered crown in full colours.

In 1909 the RM, Hanway Singh, was selected for the duties of a King's Indian Orderly Officer; the kurta made for him had additional gold lace ornamentation on either side of the front opening. This was to become the standard pattern to be seen on later garments, e.g. on that worn by the risaldar who came over in 1911 for the Coronation, and by former 3rd Horse BOs after amalgamation, at levees and other ceremonials in Britain.

The selection of cap badges illustrated towards the end of this book includes that worn by British officers in undress and khaki service dress during the period 1914–22, a Tudor crown over a figure '3' where the lances cross, above a scroll carrying the title 'Skinner's Horse'.

4th CAVALRY

Raised at Sultanpore, Oudh, in 1838, by Capt. C. Newbury as the Cavalry Regt. of the Oudh Auxiliary Force. Became 6th Regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry, 1840; 4th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 4th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1900; 4th Bengal Lancers, 1901; 4th Lancers, 1903; 4th Cavalry, 1904. Granted an Honorary Standard for service in Sind in 1844, bearing the device of a lion 'passant regardant'.

Battle Honour

Afghanistan 1879–80.

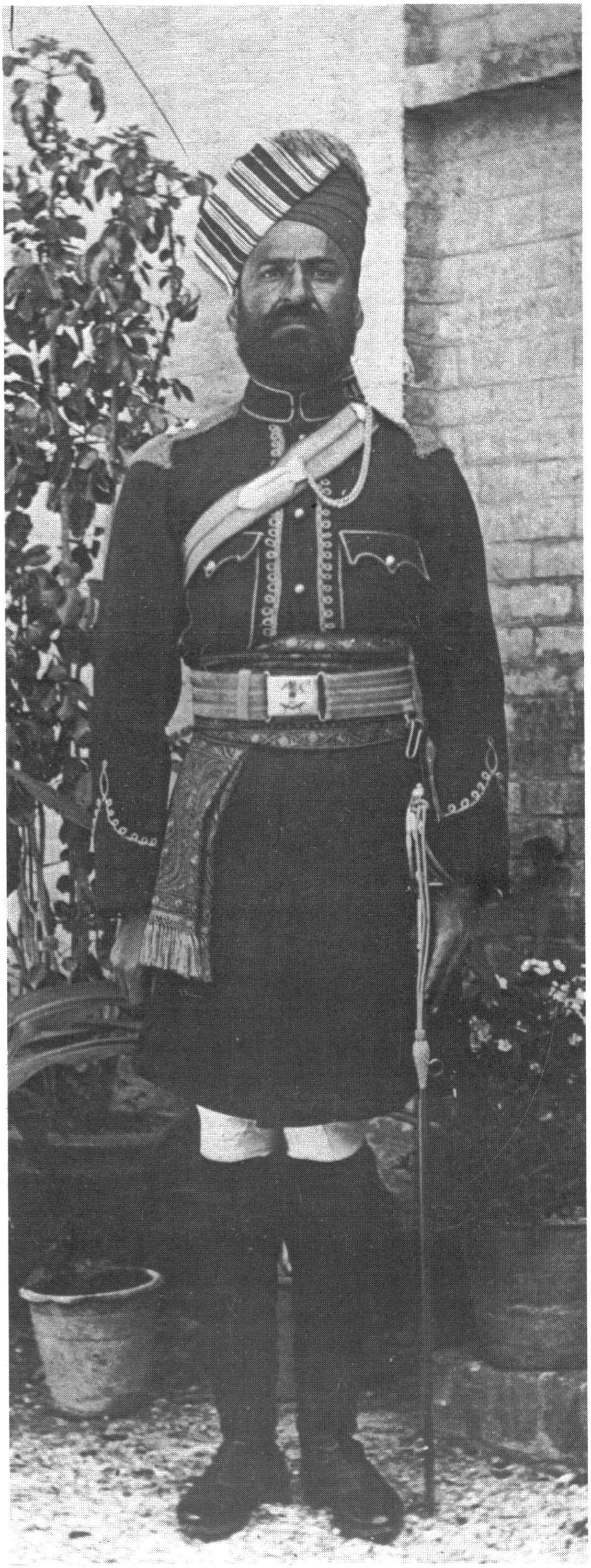
The officers of the 6th Bengal Irregular Cavalry prior to the Mutiny were unfortunate enough to have had a clumsy Prussian helmet complete with eagle badge bestowed upon them, the headdress being worn in conjunction with a long red alkalak, white breeches and Napoleon boots. Fortunately the helmet and long alkalak did not survive into the new 4th Bengal Cavalry of the 1860s, the alkalak being replaced by a very short pattern, which in turn gave way to one of normal length. This garment remained the dress uniform for NOs and was probably first seen in Britain at the Diamond

Jubilee in 1897 when worn by a fine old Afridi officer, Risaldar Kaddam Khan, who had entered the service in 1865. The pagri was of gold with blue, silver and white striping and red *kulla*. The alkalak was ornamented with gold lace, gold lace belts and the distinctive Bengal knot on the sleeves. The cummerbund was deep blue and gold, with Kashmir patterned end with gold fringe; white melton pantaloons and black riding boots completed a magnificent turnout. Kaddam Khan was back in Britain in 1902, this time as RM and representing his regiment at the Coronation of King Edward VII.

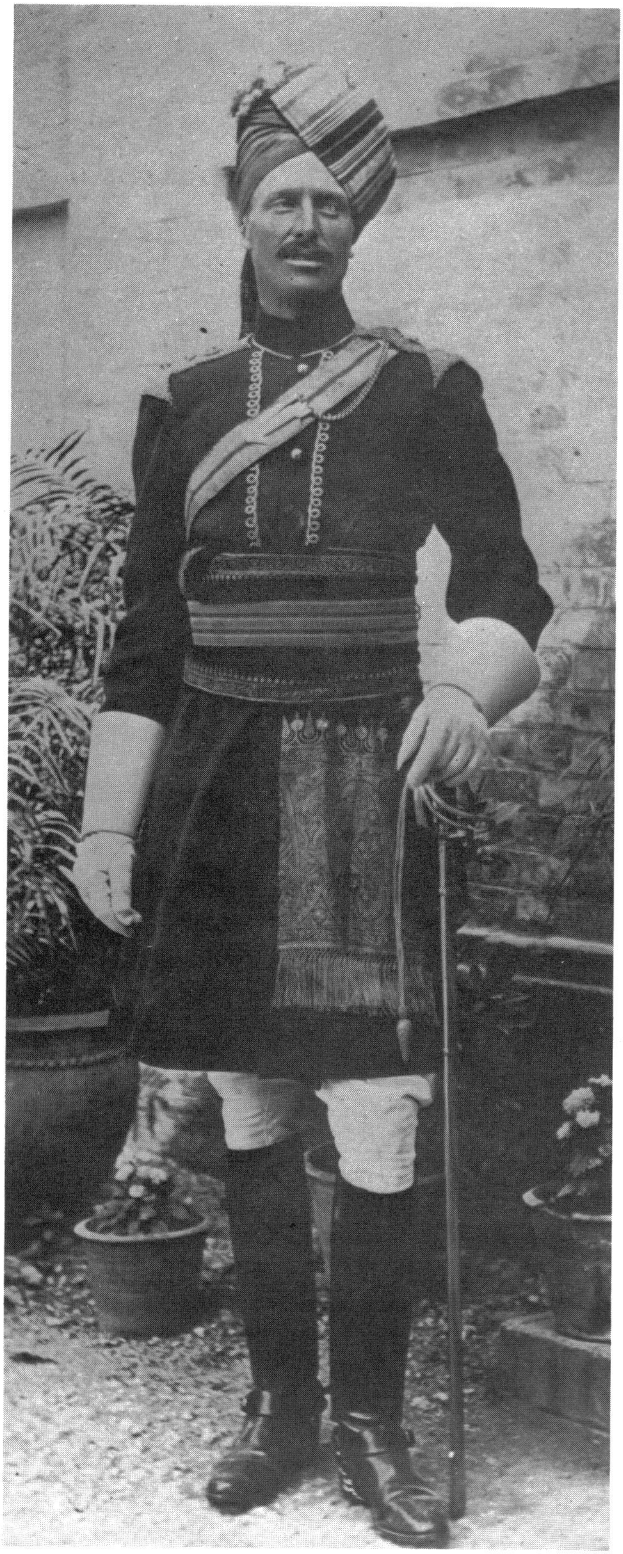
BOs had ceased to wear the Indian full dress, and as a 'Cavalry' regiment wore the scarlet tunic with the five rows of twisted gold cord across the chest. In February 1900 the regimental status was changed to Bengal Lancers and Lancer full dress was taken into wear. Plate F shows the various uniforms which an officer would need, and had probably purchased by 1904 when the 'Lancer' title was dropped and once again the 4th found itself a 'Cavalry' regiment. Needless to say the change of title made little difference and the Lancer uniforms were kept in wear, as required, until amalgamation.

The accompanying photo of a risaldar shows that by 1907–08 the IOs had acquired a completely new style of full dress, a scarlet kurta with blue facings, gold lace eyelets around the opening of the kurta and gold wire ornamentation outlining the breast pocket flaps. The cummerbund was as before and new Lancer belts for shoulder, waist and sword had been obtained. It is believed that an experimental Indian full dress was tried out by BOs but does not appear to have been adopted by all, although the CO and Adjutant are known to have had it. The opening of this kurta (see photo) was ornamented with the same pattern gold eyelets but nothing on the collar or breast pockets. A Lancer girdle was worn instead of the waist-belt and the Kashmir patterned end of the cummerbund fell on the left instead of (in the normal manner) on the right. The same applies to the lungi which is tied in opposite manner to that of the IO; the latter wears blue puttees whilst the Colonel has black riding boots and he also wears white gauntlet gloves.

One further change brought about by the new title in 1900 was the officers' dress pouch. The old



4th Cavalry: a risaldar of the regiment photographed in 1908 in full dress scarlet kurta with blue facings and gold lace.



4th Cavalry: this photograph is thought to show the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment, 1908. It is likely that the uniform he wears is an experimental Indian full dress pattern. Prior to this date the British officers of the regiment never wore Indian full dress, wearing instead Lancer uniforms for all ceremonial occasions. Cf. Plate G.

Bengal Cavalry pattern of dark blue material was changed for a silver type with gilt mounts displaying silver crossed lances surmounted by a Tudor crown. Above the crown a lion 'passant regardant', the numeral 'IV' in lower angle, below a frosted scroll inscribed 'Scinde, 1844'. Two patterns of cap badge can be seen in groups illustrated in this book.

5th CAVALRY

Raised at Bareilly in 1841 by Capt. F. Wheler as the 7th Regt. of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. Became 5th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 5th Bengal Cavalry, 1901; 5th Cavalry, 1903.

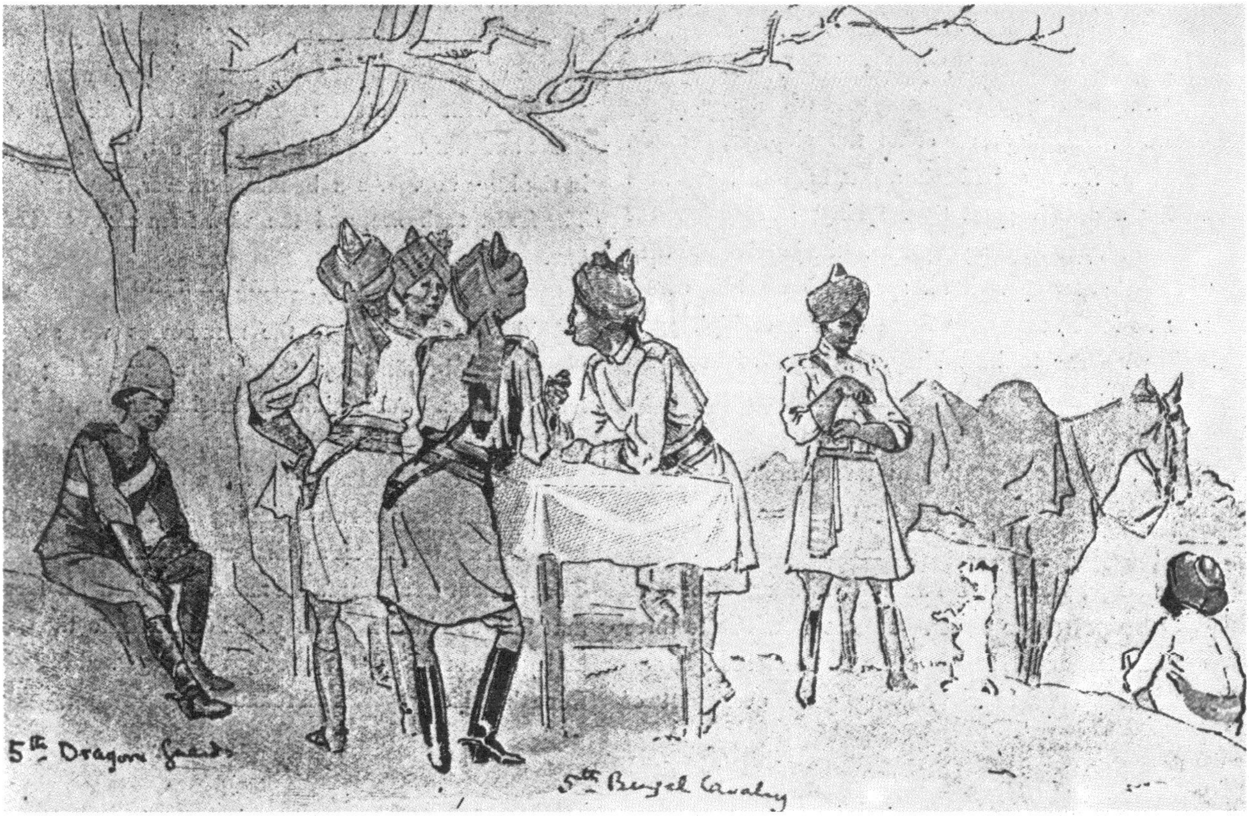
Battle Honours

Punjaub, Mooltan, Afghanistan 1879–80.

In 1864 Charles J. S. Gough, v.c., was appointed to command the 5th Bengal Cavalry. Gough and Hodson of Hodson's Horse were described as two of 'the most brilliant of the younger generation of cavalry leaders'. There is a photograph of Major Gough in the uniform of his new regiment reproduced in *Tradition* No. 50, page 3. It shows a scarlet alkalak, short cut pattern, gold-edged purdah front, gold lace ornamentation around collar with small triangular pattern extending on to breast and with a single width of gold tracing dividing the front, extensive lace design on the cuffs and lower sleeve appropriate to his rank. On the shoulders, chains of rectangular shape, plain gold shoulder-belt, waist-belt with rectangular plate, cummerbund with Kashmir patterned end, white breeches and Napoleon boots. The helmet is of white or grey felt with pagri of similar pattern to the cummerbund.

For other dress occasions BOs wore the usual Bengal Cavalry tunic, scarlet for the 5th with the five loops of twisted gold cord across the chest, as in Plate E3. The patrol jacket was dark blue with five loops of drooping black cords; a photograph of Lt. C. G. Ewart *c.* 1897 (ILN 15 January 1898) shows him wearing this uniform together with a pillbox cap.

BOs had a scarlet dress kurta which is well shown in a study by C. P. Chater (his Plate 17). The same pattern was used by NOs for the less important occasion, but for full dress they had a much more elaborate garment. A picture of RM Sayid Abdul Aziz, an officer at that time with twenty-five years'



5th Cavalry: 'Half Way House' or 'Half Road'. A delightfully expressive vignette by Lt.-Col. Baden-Powell showing officers of the regiment during the manoeuvres of 1898–99. (*Cavalry Journal*)

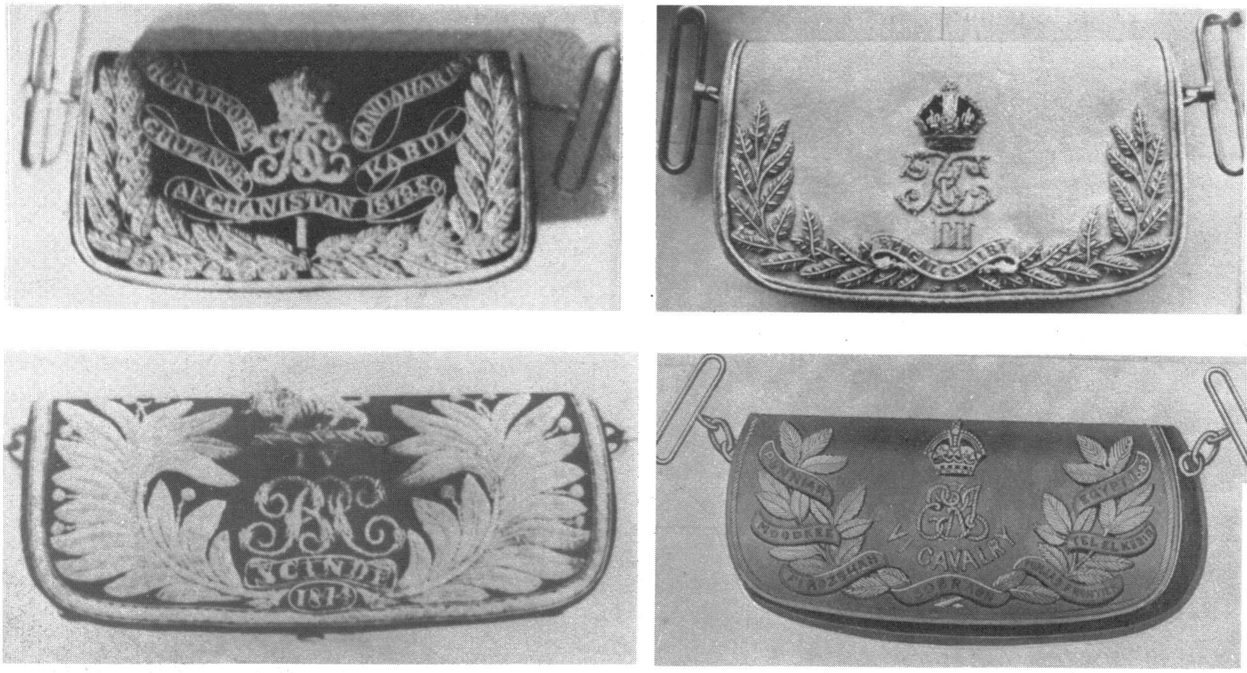
service, shows his kurta with breast pockets outlined with gold lace, and extra-wide gold lace on either side of the opening of the kurta.

The delightful group of officers of Indian Cavalry by Lovett, 1910, includes a BO of the 5th Cavalry in Indian full dress, drawn from life with Capt. L. G. Williams as his model. It is evident that the BO's kurta never quite matched the splendour of his Indian counterpart, further confirmation being available from the many photographs of Major Jones, the BO in command King's Indian Orderly Officers in 1911, Coronation year. The lungi was of alternate blue and gold stripes with narrower blue and white interspaced and the cummerbund was of a matching pattern. A newspaper photograph shows Major Jones, together with the four Orderly Officers, arriving in an open carriage at the India Office. He wears blue patrol dress and his peaked forage cap of red with the band and welt of blue, the regimental cap badge being a figure '5' surmounted by a Tudor crown with a scroll below inscribed 'Cavalry'. On the shoulder-chains in brass is '5C', the '5' slightly overlapping the 'C', the shoulder-belt is without ornaments as for a Cavalry regiment. The pouch is of blue cloth with the following in gold embroidery; the monogram '5C' surmounted by a Tudor crown, scrolls at sides and below inscribed 'Punjaub', 'Mooltan', 'Afghanistan 1879–80', a wreath of laurel leaves also in gold embroidery round the pouch. The badges shown in our illustrated selection are believed to be from horse furniture.

The 5th Cavalry was amalgamated at Secunderabad in 1921 with the 8th Cavalry to become the 3rd Cavalry. In 1947 the regiment went to the new Indian Army.

6th KING EDWARD'S OWN CAVALRY

Raised at Fatehgarh in 1842, by Lt. W. H. Ryves, as the 8th Regt. of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. Became 6th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 6th (the Prince of Wales') Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1883; 6th (Prince of Wales') Bengal Cavalry, 1901; 6th Prince of Wales' Cavalry, 1903; 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, 1 January 1906.



Officers' dress shoulder-belt pouches: 1st Bengal Lancers, and 3rd, 4th and 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Special devices: The Plume of the Prince of Wales; The Royal and Imperial Cypher.

Battle Honours

Punniar, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Egypt 1882, Tel-el-Kebir, Punjab Frontier.

For active service in Egypt in 1882, khaki was worn by all ranks for the first time, but those selected to visit this country, led by RM Jahour Khan, a veteran officer with forty years' service and a brave display of war medals, had the blue full dress, still with purdah front. The visit of the first Indian soldiery seen in Britain caused quite a stir in London and has, fortunately, been recorded by several artists.

Sydney Prior Hall records Jahour Khan being presented to the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Wimbledon House, residence of Sir Henry Peek. Orlando Norie skilfully depicts all the officers and some of the soldiers in his delightful watercolour, while Harry Payne provides a nice study of a duffardar in the book *On Service*.

By 1887 when the next RM, Nural Hussun, came over to take his place in the Indian Cavalry Escort at Queen Victoria's Jubilee procession, the alkalak had been replaced by a plain blue blouse, with gold lace ornamentation round the collar and on the sleeves, the uniform otherwise the same as before with gold lace belts, gold, blue and white lungi, with a scarlet and gold kulla, scarlet cummerbund with Kashmir patterned end, white breeches and Napoleon boots.

Bremner's photograph of the 1890s, showing three NOs, a mounted trumpet-major and a lance-duffardar all wearing a similar type of uniform, but blue puttees and ankle boots have replaced the Napoleons. By this time the kurta had been brightened by some red piping, those of the soldiers having it on either side of the opening, at the lower edge of the collar and around the cuffs.

BOs meanwhile, when not serving with the troops, would have the Bengal Cavalry tunic as shown in our photo of Lt.-Col. Jennings in *c.* 1884. Identical pattern uniforms were worn by Lt.-Col. J. C. F. Gordon and Capt. C. F. Campbell, who came to England in 1897 for the Diamond Jubilee. At a mounted parade in London, Colonel Gordon's charger had a special shabraque, blue with two wide gold lace edgings, the Prince of Wales's plume crest in silver embroidery with 'B^{6}C' below, worked on the hind sections. At another ceremonial parade at Windsor Capt. Campbell wore Indian full dress.

Lovett provides a magnificent study of a mounted Jat sowar of 1908. On the shoulder-chains he would have the metal title as shown in our selection of badges, incorporating the silver plume and numerals of brass. An officer's shoulder-belt pouch of scarlet cloth is shown in the group of four illustrated herewith.

In Indian full dress *c.* 1910–11, BOs had silver Prince of Wales's plume badges on the collar.

This regiment was amalgamated in 1921 at Risalpur with the 7th Hariana Lancers to become the 18th King Edward VII's Own Cavalry. In 1947 it became a regiment of the new Indian Army.

7th HARIANA LANCERS

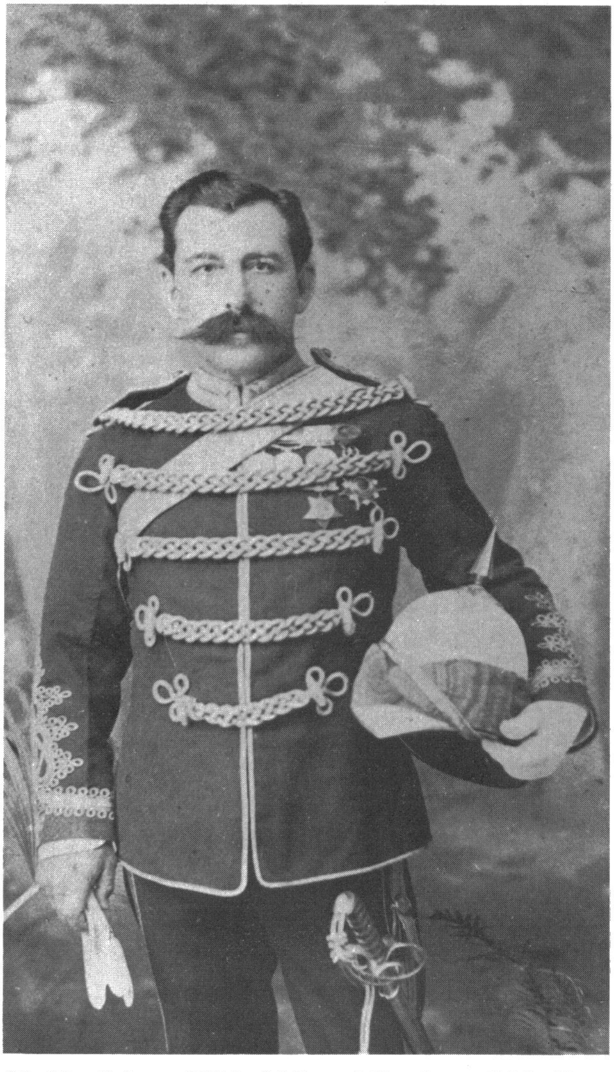
Raised at Cawnpore and Meerut in 1846, by Capt. J. Liptrott, as 16th Regt. of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. Became 17th Regt. Bengal Irregular Cavalry, 1847; 7th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 7th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1900; 7th Bengal Lancers, 1901; 7th Lancers, 1903; 7th Hariana Lancers, 1904.

Battle Honours

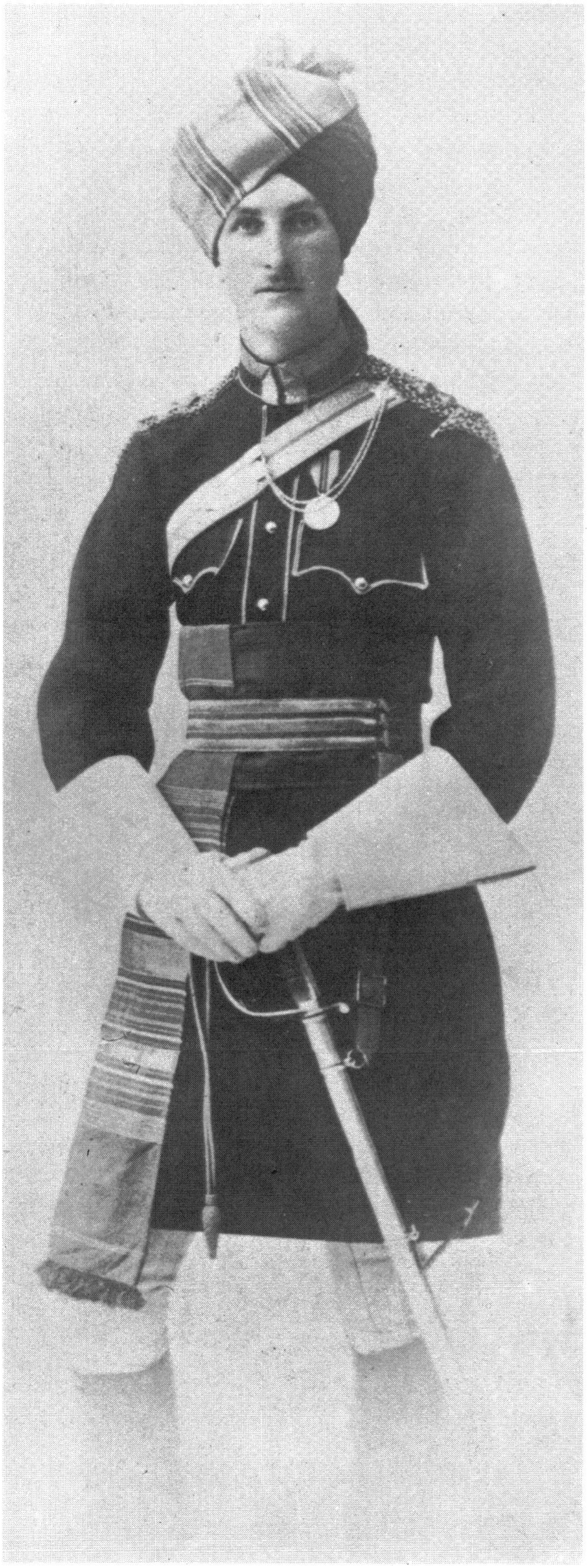
Punjaub, Burma 1885–87.

By G. O. 150 of 1900 the 7th Bengal Cavalry was converted into a Lancer regiment and in 1904 the regional title Hariana was added. (Most of the men came from the Hariana Doab, the country between the Jumna and Sutlej rivers.) The uniform from the days of the old 17th Irregular Cavalry was red with blue facings. Officers' uniforms, dress or undress, always had certain features peculiar to the regiment. Firstly, in Indian full dress all officers had a gold lace Sam Browne or sword-sling belt over the right shoulder and attached to the gold lace waist-belt. Furthermore, in blue patrols BOs had gilt metal toggle fastenings instead of the usual buttons, and this refinement was also to be found on early khaki uniform. Full dress is shown in C. P. Chater's Plate 14, of Risaldar Neb Ram, the NO representing the regiment at the Diamond Jubilee in 1897. This tall officer also appears in earlier photographs, in khaki drill kurta whilst on active service in Burma in 1887 and in an officers' group whilst in cantonments several years later. The lungi and cummerbund are the same as later used with full dress, the main part of each being dark blue, the remainder gold, blue and silver striping, the kulla of scarlet and gold. In the field khaki breeches were worn with Napoleon boots, BOs having almost identical dress although they wore gauntlet cuffs leaving the hands uncovered. NOs wore the rectangular waist-belt plate, 'VII' with crown above and title scroll below. The selection of badges illustrated further on in this book shows the ornaments as used on the black leather sabretache about this time.

Indian full dress remained in use for all officers, certainly until 1911 and probably later, although Lancer dress items were gradually introduced. BOs had a scarlet Lancer tunic with half plastron of blue, blue collar and cuffs and all lace gold, blue Lancer piping on back seams. The pouch was of silver with a crown and the interwoven initials 'HL' below, all superimposed in gilt, but this pattern later changed and is described in *Dress Regulations* as



6th (The Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry: a field officer, thought to be Lt.-Col. R. M. Jennings, commanding officer, *c.* 1884. (Photograph by Fry & Rahn, Lucknow)



7th Hariana Lancers: a young officer, Lt. A. E. Campbell-Harris, in review order, *c.* 1912.

'"VII" surmounted by Tudor crown in the centre of crossed lances, below, a scroll inscribed Hariana Lancers'.

Our photo of Lt. Campbell-Harris, who joined the regiment in 1910, shows normal Lancer shoulder-belt and waist-girdle, with the kurta as previously used—note the pocket flaps outlined with gold wire.

Officers' cap badge as in the group illustrated at the beginning of this book, with 'VII' in silver and the remainder in gilt. A large pattern badge in brass is known, crossed lances with the figure '7' superimposed over the centre. On the shoulders the brass title was originally 'VII BL' but later changed to 'VII HL'.

8th CAVALRY

Raised at Sultanpore in 1846, by Capt. W. H. Ryves, as the 17th Regt. of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. Became 18th Regt. of Bengal Irregular Cavalry, 1847; 8th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 8th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1900; 8th Bengal Lancers, 1901; 8th Lancers, 1903; 8th Cavalry, 1904.

Battle Honour

Afghanistan 1878–80.

In the sixty year period between 1861, when the designation changed from 18th Irregular Cavalry to 8th Bengal Cavalry, until 1921 and amalgamation, the regiment wore all the normal uniforms as laid down for Cavalry, and later Lancers. The original short blue alkalak gave way to a blue kurta, BOs having in addition the Bengal Cavalry blue dress tunic with scarlet collar and five rows of twisted gold cord across the breast. In 1900 the title was changed to Bengal Lancers, the 'Bengal' was dropped two years later, and 'Lancers' became 'Cavalry' in 1904. Lancer full dress had in the meantime been authorized for BOs and was certainly worn, but while in Indian full dress Lancer belts, etc., remained in wear. A photograph of NOs of the 1880s shows the rather plain blue kurta with gold lace edging to the collar; the shoulder-belt of plain Cavalry pattern, waist-belt with snake clasp, and Napoleon boots are worn. This is basically the uniform worn by Risaldar Makbul Khan at the 1897 Jubilee, and shown in colour in C. P. Chater's Plate 15, although the black riding boots had replaced the clumsy Napoleons. NOs were permitted by regulations of 1874 to wear a Lancer girdle, 2¾in wide with two crimson silk stripes running through, but there is no evidence of this item in photographs and illustrations of the period. By 1900 however a Lancer girdle of this description was certainly part of the BO's Indian full dress and was worn with the Lancer uniform of blue with full scarlet plastron.

A fine study of a Jat sowar was made by A. C. Lovett in 1908 showing the red kulla and cummerbund, red collar and pads below the shoulder-chains, and scarlet Lancer piping on either side of the opening of the kurta, outlining the cuffs and on the back seams. This soldier is shown with the leather bandolier, five-pouch variety, the bandolier also being seen in a photograph of a sowar in marching order at Amballa, 1910.

Maj. C. D. Mears, 8th Cavalry, wearing Indian full dress, accompanied King George V on 11 December 1911 at an inspection of Indian Mutiny veterans.

BOs in khaki at Jhansi in 1912 had distinctive pattern buckles to their normal Sam Browne belts—upright and rectangular but with serrated edging.

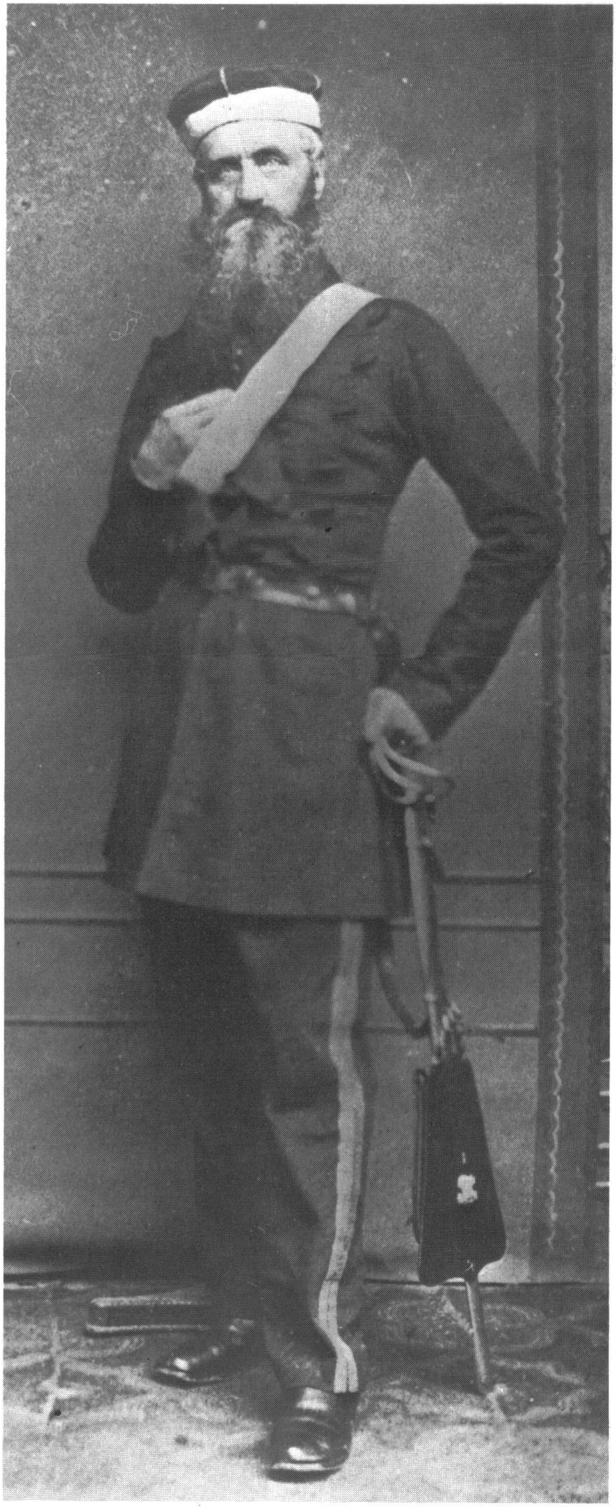
9th HODSON'S HORSE

Raised in separate 'risallahs' in the Punjab in 1857, and embodied, under the designation of Hodson's Horse, in the camp before Delhi by Lt. W. S. R. Hodson. Became 1st Regt. of Hodson's Horse, 1858; 9th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 9th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1886; 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse), 1901; 9th Hodson's Horse, 1903.

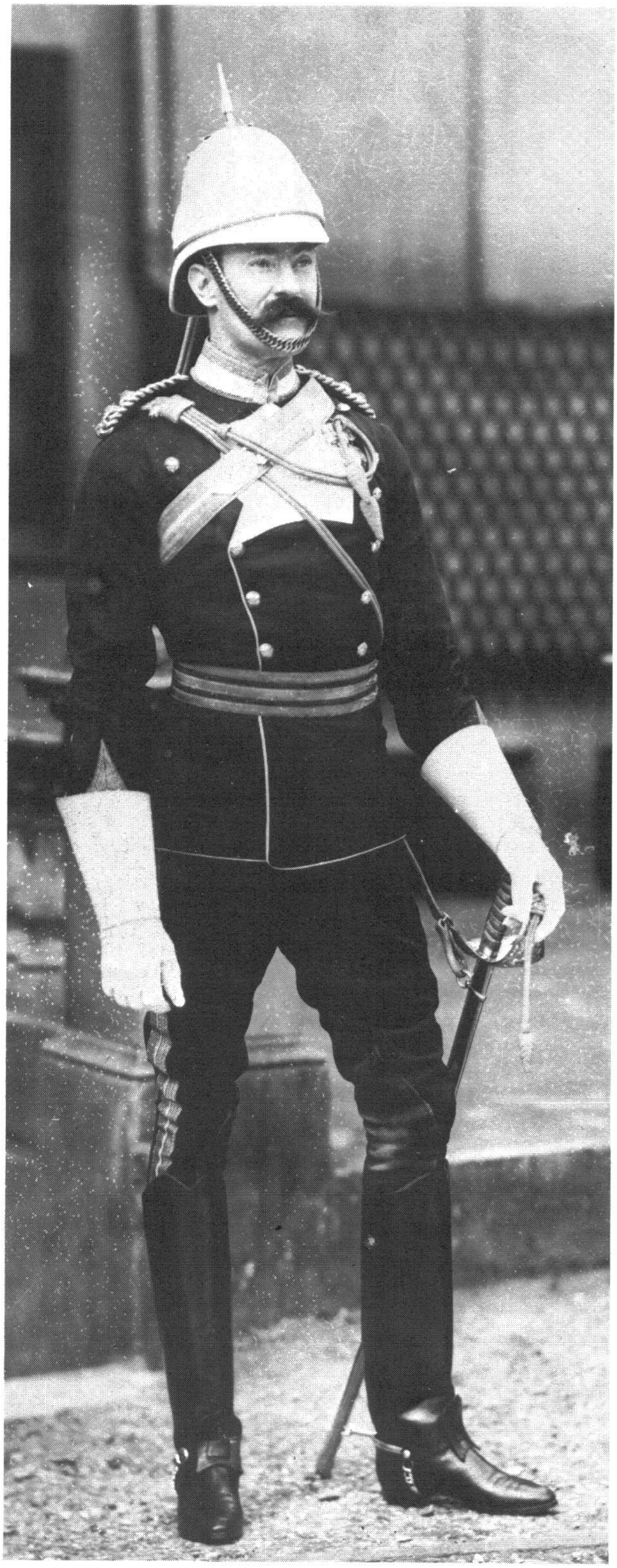
Battle Honours

Delhi, Lucknow, Suakin 1885, Chitral, Punjab Frontier.

The famous photograph of three BOs and some NOs of the Sikh Horse, taken during the Mutiny, shows some fine warriors who were to form the nucleus of one of the most renowned of Indian Cavalry corps, Hodson's Horse. (The photograph is reproduced in *The Army in India*, a photographic record from 1850 to 1914, as Plate 27.) An individual photograph of one of these NOs shows him with a very long dust-coloured (khaki) coat reaching almost to the ankles. He carries a magnificent sabretache, interwoven lettering be-



Colonel J. C. Phillips, a regimental officer of the 18th Irregular Cavalry, which became the 8th Cavalry in 1861, is shown here as Commandant of the 1st Regt. of Mahratta Horse, October 1858, until disbandment in 1861. He wears a Lancer pattern undress cap, a blue frock coat, striped overalls, and the only article denoting his corps is the black leather sabretache with metal numeral '1' over the interwoven initials of the regimental title. (Photograph by Rogers of Dartford)



9th Regt. of Bengal Lancers: Captain H. L. Dawson, the officer in charge of the Indian Contingent visiting England for the opening of the Imperial Institute by Queen Victoria in June 1893. (Photograph by F. G. O. Stuart, Southampton; National Army Museum)

neath a crown and with scroll below, an article from his former (mutinous?) regiment of Bengal Cavalry or Irregulars. As an organized regiment in 1860–61 it is recorded that Hodson's Horse was clothed in salmon-coloured alkalaks, scarlet shoulder-sash and turban of the same colour, and blue facings.

Plate C2 shows the Commandant of 1866, NOs at this time were wearing a blue alkalak with gold lace surrounding a purdah front. In a photograph of this date they all wear blue breeches with Napoleon boots, black (or brown) leather belts at the shoulder and waist, scarlet cummerbunds and the colourful scarlet and gold lungi with white pagri. Most NOs are much bemedalled, one veteran officer has his arranged from the shoulder downwards, with the last actually on the waist-belt!

Ordered for service in Europe in 1878, there are many pictures showing the regiment in Malta. One illustrates a review before the Duke of Cambridge when the 9th galloped past in review order, all ranks wearing the blue kurta with red facings, the BOs with white helmets and coloured pagris wound around.

Khaki was introduced for hot weather and drill in 1880. For subsequent changes it is as well to quote direct from Regimental Records:

'When the regiment became a Lancer regiment (after Suakin Expedition, Sudan) there were several uniform changes. The facings were altered from red to white and the piping of the kurta was altered in the same way. The pennon adopted for the lances was of dark blue and white. The full dress of BOs was entirely altered. The braided tunic worn since 1874 was replaced by a Lancer tunic with white lapels, Lancer girdle of crimson with gold lace and Lancer cap lines. White gauntlets were worn in mounted dress instead of gloves, and Lancer (or knee) boots took the place of Napoleons. When on duty with the regiment BOs still wore the kurta with Kashmir shawl pattern cummerbund and the blue lungi as worn by Indian ranks.

'Very few changes for the next thirty years but among them the abolition in 1902 of gold stripes on breeches and overalls, and the substitution of a double stripe of white facing cloth, the substitution of steel for brass spurs with overalls in full and mess dress, and in 1902 the disappearance of Napoleon boots. Officers then wore Lancer boots and other ranks ankle boots and black puttees.'

Dress uniforms of the 9th Bengal Lancers were seen in this country in 1893, and Capt. F. W. P. Angelo wore the same order of dress at the Diamond Jubilee in 1897, although with the addition of a large regimental badge above the white pagri on the white Wolseley helmet. Risaldar Nadir Khan wore Indian full dress on the same occasion, although with a fancy pair of patent leather Napoleon boots. For the 1902 Coronation Risaldar Dewa Singh had black butcher boots, see C. P. Chater's Plate 18.

Amalgamation with the 10th DCO Lancers, Hodson's Horse, took place at Multan, 3 September 1921, the regiment becoming Hodson's Horse, 4th DCO Lancers. In 1947 it became a regiment of the new Indian Army.

10th DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS (HODSON'S HORSE)

Raised in separate 'risallahs' in the Punjab in 1857, and under designation of 'Hodson's Horse', embodied by Lt. W. S. R. Hodson in camp before Delhi. Became 2nd Regt. of Hodson's Horse, 1858; 10th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 10th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), 1864; 10th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1874; 10th Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, 1878; 10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse), 1901; 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse) 1903.

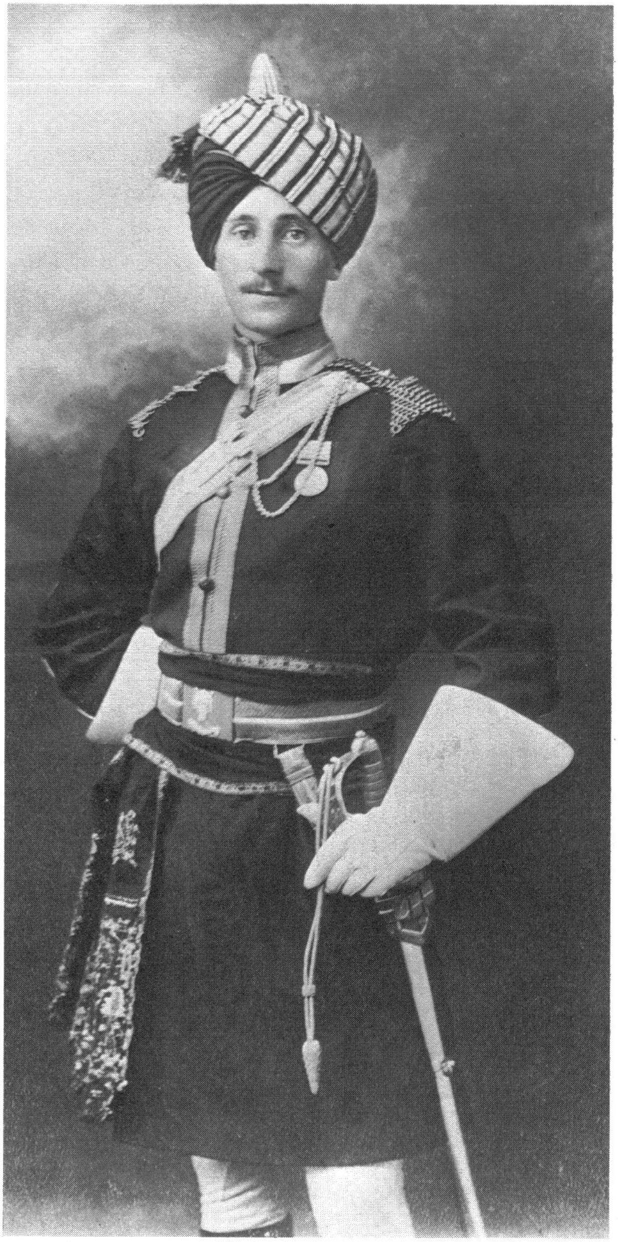
Battle Honours

Delhi, Lucknow, Abyssinia, Afghanistan 1878–80.

Early dress of the 2nd Regiment of Hodson's Horse is quoted here from the Records, which give a brief summary after the conversion to Bengal Cavalry in 1861 and Lancers in 1864. Complete outfit, brown leather sword-belts, black leather pouches and belts, Napoleon boots, swan-neck brass spurs, dark blue alkalaks, scarlet facings and pipings (obtained from England), and cloaks of country blanketing.

1860: Cotton khaki blouses for summer wear.

1861: White blouses to be worn by men on orderly duty, hot weather. Portion of regiment with lance only, the pennon upper half scarlet, lower blue.



9th Hodson's Horse: a lieutenant, photographed in *c.* 1905.

1862: Shabraques worn by all ranks, blue cloth edged with scarlet, steel spurs replace brass.

1863–4: Poshteens for all ranks in cold weather, lungis full dress red, undress blue.

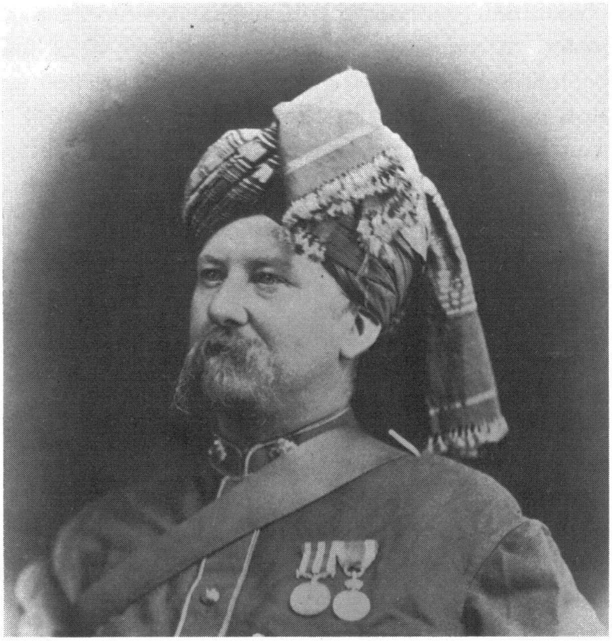
1867: Dark blue serge kurtas adopted, scarlet braid around the neck and down the opening of the front and on the cuffs, Lancer piping along the seams, fastened with four round buttons. Breeches Multani drill, also each man had dark blue pantaloons.

The working dress and campaign uniform of a sowar, as just described, can be seen in Plate C3. A photograph taken in August 1872 shows that the dress uniform for a BO was still the Bengal Cavalry blue tunic with scarlet facings and with loops of black cord across the chest. Lancer uniform was, however, brought into use in 1876, blue with full scarlet plastron similar to the British 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

Rank badges were removed from the collar in 1880, and the blue kurta for BOs remained almost unchanged until 1912. Those of the NOs incorporated a curious feature: there was no stand collar as such, but at the neck a scarlet surround outlined top and bottom with gold tracing, the tracing extending down either side of the opening of the kurta. Red facings on the neck of the blue kurta were abolished in 1882. In the same year ankle boots and black puttees were introduced for all ranks in field day order in place of Napoleon boots, the latter finally discarded by BOs in 1890 although still used by other ranks for drill and review order for another five years.

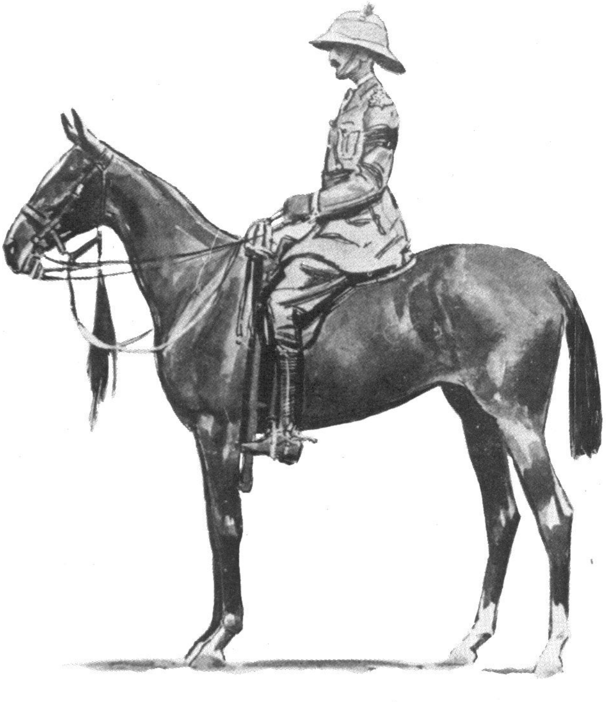
A fine dress kurta was adopted by NOs in the 1890s and was worn by the RM, Khan Bahadur Khan, at the Diamond Jubilee of 1897. This kurta was blue as before, with gold lace at the top of the scarlet collar, on either side of the opening of the kurta and on the scarlet cuffs. In addition, shoulder-straps of scarlet carried the badges of rank and numerals 'XBL' in brass. Shoulder-belt and waist-belt of gold lace had a crimson line running through, the shoulder-belt ornamented with a silver pricker-plate, boss and chains, the waist-belt joined by a rectangular plate. The shoulder-straps were replaced by chains on the garment worn by Risaldar Gopal Singh at the 1902 Coronation, but by the time this officer became RM in September 1905 the scarlet and gold cloth patches had been substituted for the chains.

The various races which made up the regiment in 1908 are all shown in A. C. Lovett's splendid picture, *The Quarter Guard* at Jullundur. The BO is undoubtedly the Adjutant, Lt. J. Peters; his charger has a scarlet throat plume. The Guard Commander is a Dogra lance-duffardar, the trumpeter a Punjabi Mussulman, and Punjabi



10th Bengal Lancers: this long-serving major, photographed *c.* 1878, wears the service dress of his day. He is thought to be Maj. A. England, who has medals for his service during the Mutiny and the Abyssinian campaign. (Photograph via W. Y. Carman)

10th Hodson's Horse: the commanding officer, drawn by Lionel Edwards, ARCA, for the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, June 1911.



Mussulman, Sikh and Pathan together make up the guard. All wear the blue kurta with red cummerbund and have Multani pyjamas as legwear.

11th KING EDWARD'S OWN LANCERS (PROBYN'S HORSE)

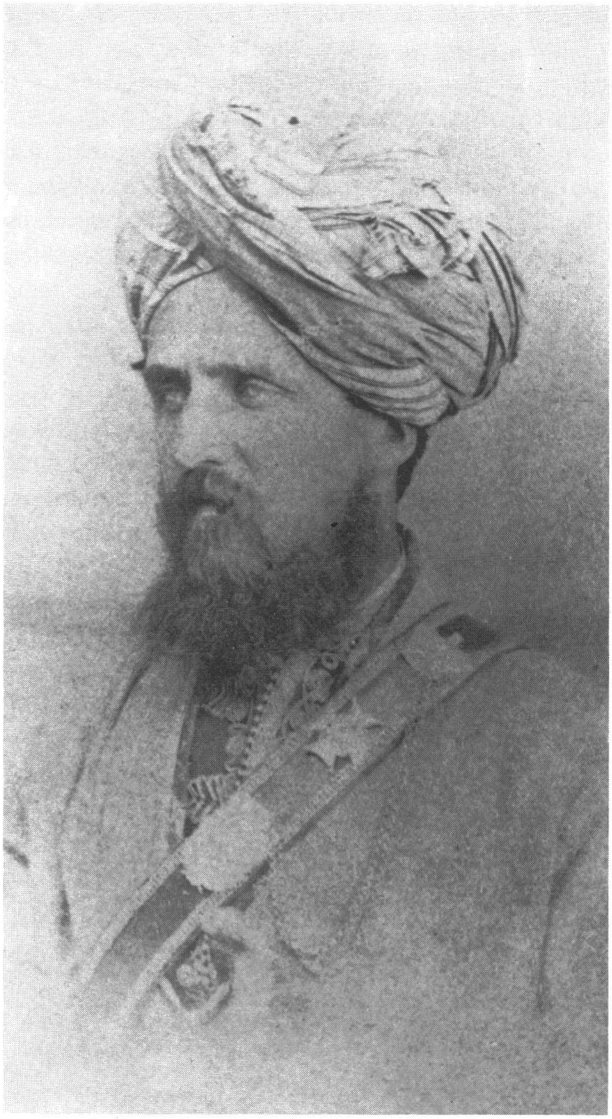
Raised at Lahore in 1857, by Capt. F. Wale, and was at first sometimes known as 'Wale's Horse'. Became 1st Regiment of Sikh Irregular Cavalry, September 1857; at a later date was known as 'Probyn's Horse'; became 11th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 11th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), 1864; 11th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1874; 11th (the Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 1876; 11th (the Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, 1901; 11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers, 1903; 11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), 1904; 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), 1 January 1906.

Special devices: The Plume of the Prince of Wales; The Royal and Imperial Cypher.

Battle Honours
Lucknow, Taku Forts, Pekin, Ali Musjid, Afghanistan 1878–79, Chitral, Punjab Frontier, Malakand.

Although not the first Commandant of the Regiment, Dighton M. Probyn, V.C., joined it in 1860 and commanded during the China campaign and subsequently until 1869 when he was appointed to the command of the Central India Horse. He was promoted General in 1888, and until he retired in 1919 served with the greatest distinction in various capacities connected with the Royal Household. Whilst his period with the 11th was only nine years, it was known as Probyn's Horse, not officially part of the title until 1904, when he was appointed Colonel of the Regiment. So the character of this brilliant soldier was imprinted on the corps, which was always considered one of the élite.

In matters of dress it was most extravagant. The accompanying photo of 1862 shows Probyn wearing a khaki dust-coat covering a richly-embroidered vest, the remainder of the uniform for everyday duties would be khaki breeches with Napoleon boots. A fine painting of Col. Probyn is now at the National Army Museum together with various items of his uniform (the painting reproduced in *Tradition* No. 50, page 2).



11th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry: from a faded carte-de-visite of Lt.-Col. D. M. Probyn, V.C., photographed in 1862 in the first uniform of Probyn's Horse.

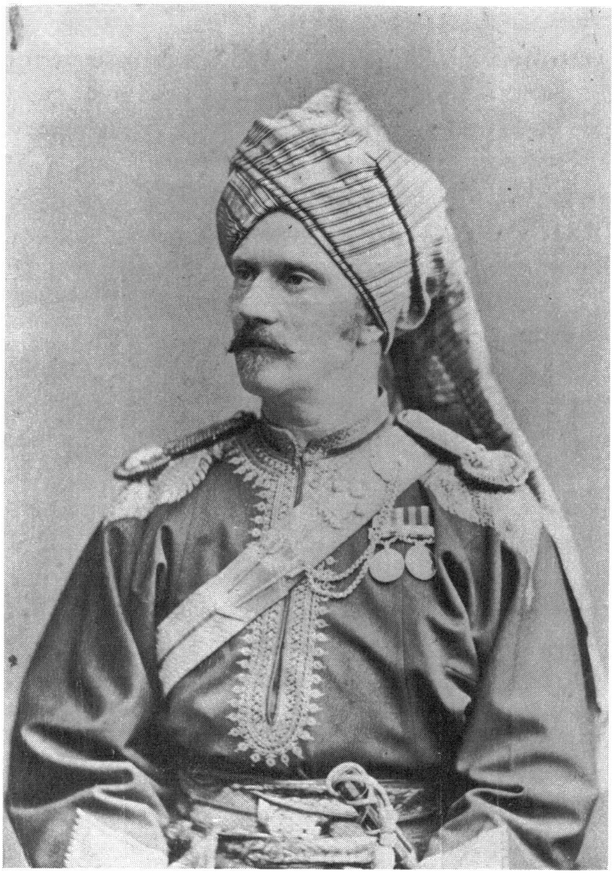
The complete conversion to Lancers which took place in 1864 brought with it certain uniform changes. The alkalak was replaced by a kurta, the dress pattern for both BOs and NOs as shown in our photo of Col. Arthur H. Princep, who was to command from 1884 to 1891. It can be seen that gold lace had been generously added.

In 1876 the regiment provided an escort for HRH The Prince of Wales, who became its Honorary Colonel, and the Prince's title and crest were carried from that time. The silver badge, the Prince of Wales's feather plume, can be seen on the shoulder-belt and in addition was carried on the special gold wire shoulder-scales, as well as appearing on the waist-belt plate worn with full dress by all officers.

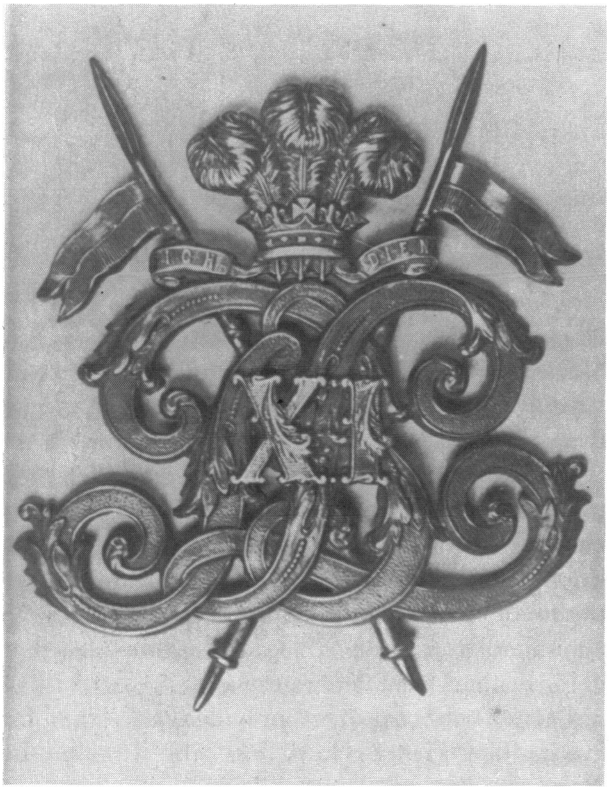
While BOs wore Lancer dress, blue with full plastron of scarlet, the undress garment remained a blue jacket with the five rows of quadruple black cord across the chest and a Bengal knot of black on the cuffs. The white helmet worn with both these uniforms has a regimental pagri wound around and a large, white, metal crossed lances badge, as in our accompanying photo.

NCOs wore the Prince of Wales's plume in silver above the gold chevrons, which were stitched upon a scarlet backing on the right sleeve of the kurta. This badge also appeared on the leather waist-belt pouch, while smaller versions were worn on the shoulder-chains. Lance pennons were blue over scarlet.

Risaldar Ahmed Khan represented the regiment at the opening of the Imperial Institute in London, 1893, and his portrait painted by Swaboda for Queen Victoria can still be seen at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.



11th Regt. of Bengal Lancers: Col. A. H. Princep, commanding Probyn's Horse from 1884 to 1891.



11th Regt. of Bengal Lancers: the badge worn on the white helmet above the pagri by British officers in the 1880s. (Photograph via L. Archer)

The full dress for both British and IOs will be seen to advantage in the two paintings by Lovett; a full figure of a BO in the group, and a head and shoulders portrait of Risaldar Muhammad Aslam Khan. This officer entered the service in 1889 and was promoted to jemadar in 1896 and to risaldar in 1903. His medals show he had seen much active service: North-West Frontier, 1891, medal and clasp; Chitral 1895 and North-West Frontier 1897–8, medal and three clasps; South Africa 1900–2, medal with three clasps; and Tibet 1903–4.

Group photographs of BOs and IOs in all their finery are to be found in *Tradition* No. 50, page 33.

The 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse) was amalgamated with the 12th Cavalry at Meerut on 28 August 1921, to become firstly 11th/12th Cavalry and, in 1922, 5th King Edward's Own Probyn's Horse. In 1947 the regiment became part of the Army of Pakistan.

12th CAVALRY

Raised at Lahore in 1857 by Capt. P. R. Hockin as the 2nd Regt. of Sikh Irregular Cavalry. Became 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 12th Bengal Cavalry, 1901; 12th Cavalry, 1903.

Battle Honours

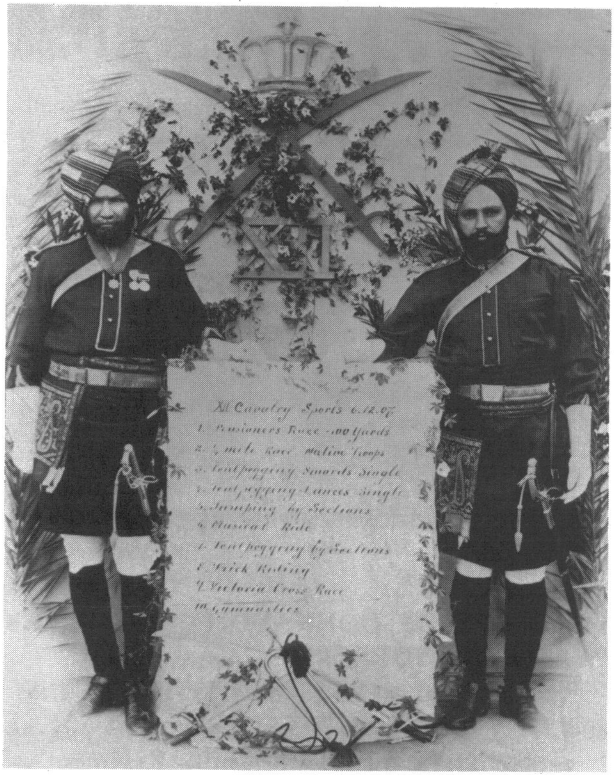
Abyssinia, Peiwar Kotal, Charasiah, Kabul 1879, Afghanistan 1878–80.

A brother of Charles Gough of the Guides (see 8th Cavalry), Lt. Hugh H. Gough serving with Hodson's Horse in November 1857 also won the V.C., thus creating a unique family record. In August 1867 Major Hugh Gough joined the 12th Bengal Cavalry, taking over command on 20 September and later took his regiment to Abyssinia.

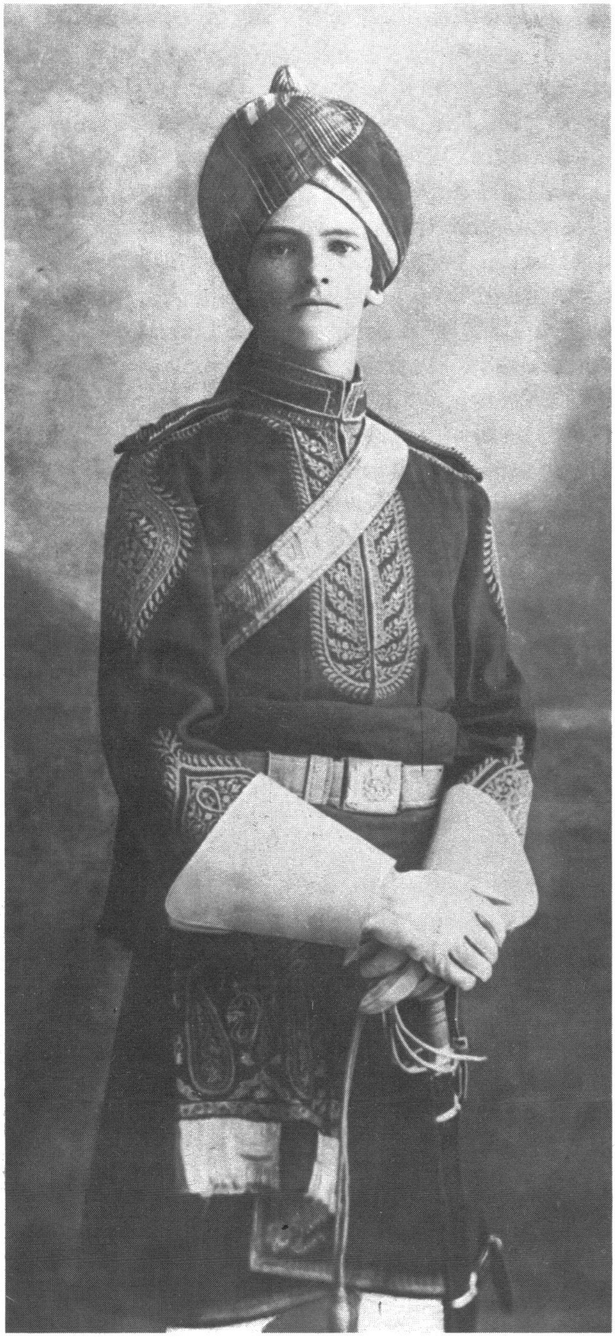
A photograph taken in 1874 (see *Tradition* No. 50, page 7) shows Gough, then Lieutenant-Colonel, with the BOs of the regiment. Two wear Indian full dress: a very plain blue blouse without ornamentation except for the gold lace edging the collar; leather belts for the shoulder and waist, and leather sword scabbard; cummerbund with Kashmir patterned end; white melton breeches and black Napoleon boots covering the knee. The lungi is of blue and gold with scarlet and gold kulla. Three of the remaining officers in the group wear blue tunics with gold lace edging to the collar and gold piping down the front, gold lace on the sleeves of Light Dragoon pattern according to rank, and seven rows of black cords looped across the chest. Badges of rank at this time are worn on the collar. Plain gold lace shoulder-belt; pillbox cap with narrow leather chin-strap; overalls with two gold stripes, or alternate legwear, white breeches with Napoleon boots. The remaining three officers have similar dress but worn in conjunction with a stable jacket below a patrol jacket of distinctive regimental pattern. This last garment is edged with fur around the collar, which can be worn open, thus displaying the stable jacket below, or closed at the neck; fur at the cuffs and at the double-breasted front. The jacket also has the rows of five hanging black cords similar to the tunic, but with two rows less.

In later years, in fact up to 1914, the Bengal Cavalry tunic of blue with blue collar and five rows of twisted gold cord across the chest remained the most popular wear for BOs. The kurta in this regiment continued as a comparatively plain garment for all officers, with simple gold lace around the collar and outlining the front of the kurta. This uniform is illustrated herewith; our photo shows RM Gurdath Singh, wearing two medals and the Order of British India on a crimson ribbon around the neck. His companion is a Punjabi Mussulman risaldar. One of the distinctive features of the 12th Cavalry full dress is the red cummerbund with Kashmir patterned shawl, the fringe ends of which are in alternate colour blocks of yellow, green, white, red and blue. The uniform is shown to advantage in Major Lovett's painting of a Dogra jemadar in mounted review order, 1909.

Possibly with a view to outshine the magnificent dress of the 11th, with whom they were later to be joined, the 12th Cavalry introduced a new and ornate dress kurta, as shown in our photo of a subaltern, in *c.* 1914. It will be seen that shoulders and opening to the kurta are ornamented with gold lace after the fashion of the 11th Lancers, the blue collar has gold lace edging, and there are rectangular-shaped chains on the shoulders mounted on blue cloth.


XII Cavalry Sports 6.12.07
1. Pensioners Race 100 yards
2. ½ mile Race
3. Tentpegging Swords Single
4. Tentpegging Lances Single
5. Jumping by Sections
6. Musical Ride
7. Tentpegging by Sections
8. Trick Riding
9. Victoria Cross Race
10. Gymnastics

12th Cavalry: Risaldar-Major Gurdath Singh and an Indian officer of the regiment photographed on the Regimental Sports Day, December 1907.



12th Cavalry: a newly-joined subaltern of the regiment in full dress, *c.* 1914.

13th DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LANCERS (WATSON'S HORSE)

Raised at Lahore in 1858 by Lt. H. G. Cattley and Lt. J. Watson as the 4th Regiment of Sikh Irregular Cavalry. Became 13th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 13th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), 1864; 13th Regt. Bengal Lancers, 1874; 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1884; 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, 1901; 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers 1903; 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), 1904.

Battle Honours

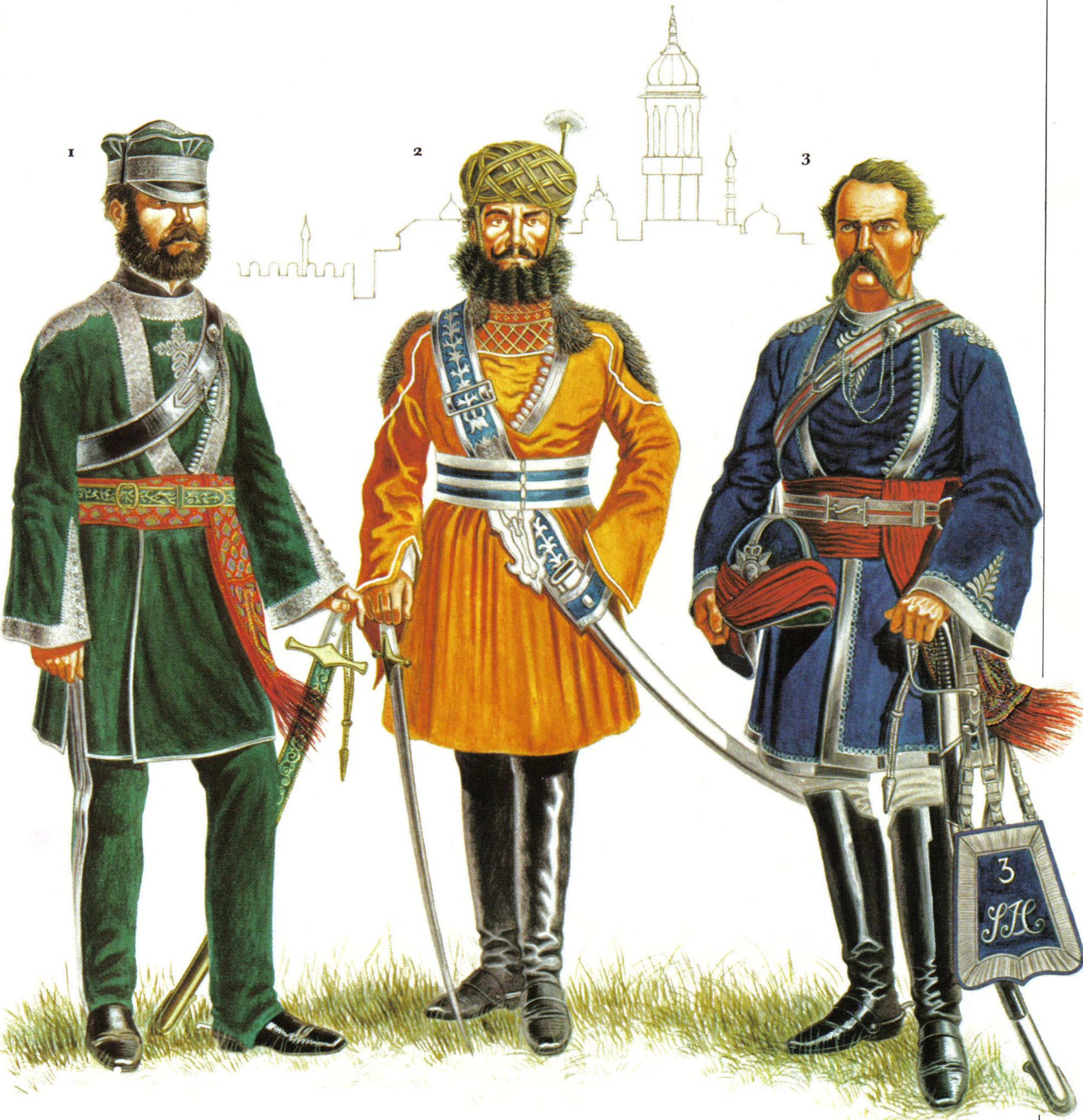
Afghanistan 1878–80, Egypt 1882, Tel-el-Kebir, Punjab Frontier.

Four of our photographs illustrate the 13th Bengal Lancers during the 1880s. It will be recalled that the artist R. Caton Woodville was actually in Egypt during the war of 1882, and we reproduce one of his impressions sent back for publication in the ILN. While he may be criticized for his representation of the campaign kit worn by the 13th, he does manage to capture the atmosphere—the long column of mounted troops with Arab guides, plodding relentlessly through the heat and monotonous desert wastes. The Commandant of the regiment in Egypt, Lt.-Col. C. R. Pennington, is shown herewith in the peacetime Lancer full dress, blue with scarlet plastron; all the lace is silver. The shoulder-belt is of silver lace on scarlet morocco with a scarlet line running through, and has the unusual feature of a badge on the pricker-plate—crossed lances with the figures '1' and '3', joined in such a manner to form a letter 'B'.

A magnificent painting of Risaldar Hussan Ali Khan, 1882, in the Royal Collection shows the full dress as worn by NOs; the artist was himself a distinguished officer in the Indian Cavalry whose regiment inherited his name, Walter Fane of Fane's Horse.

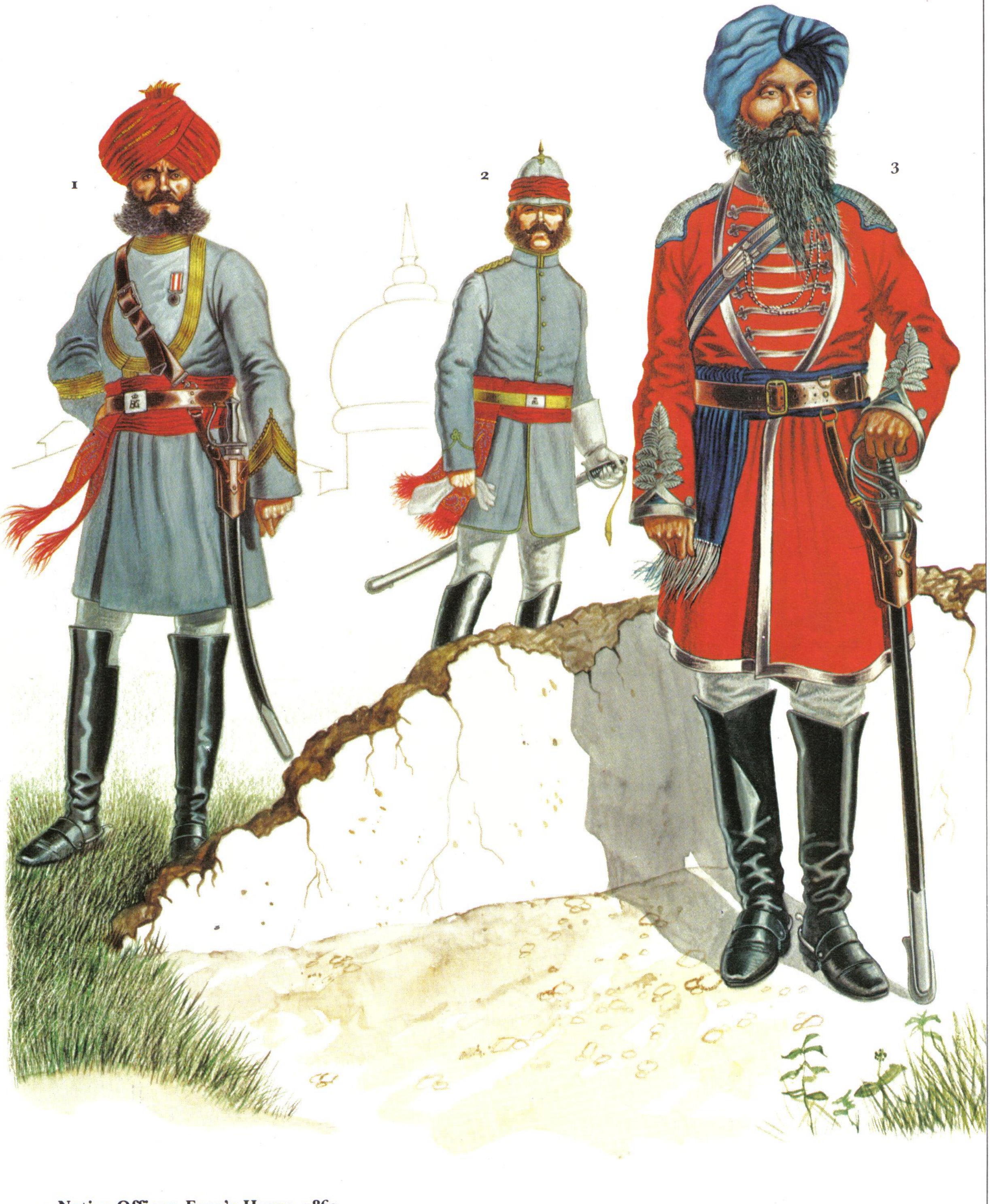
Peacetime uniforms are to be seen in our other two photos. In the former a sowar is shown in his blue kurta; his medals are those for Afghanistan 1880, the Indian General Service medal, and two for the Egyptian Campaign. The second picture shows rank and file taking a breather during the manoeuvres of 1886. All wear khaki kurtas and breeches, but the figure seated in the foreground wears his blue kurta underneath. The soldiers wear coloured lungis and cummerbunds; lance pennons in this regiment are red over blue. When BOs wore the khaki kurta it was ornamented with silver lace at the top and at the opening of the collar.

RM Sher Singh, who came over for the 1897



1 British Officer, 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry, 1856
2 Risaldar, 4th Irregular Cavalry, 1858
3 British Officer, 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, c.1861

CHRIS WARNER

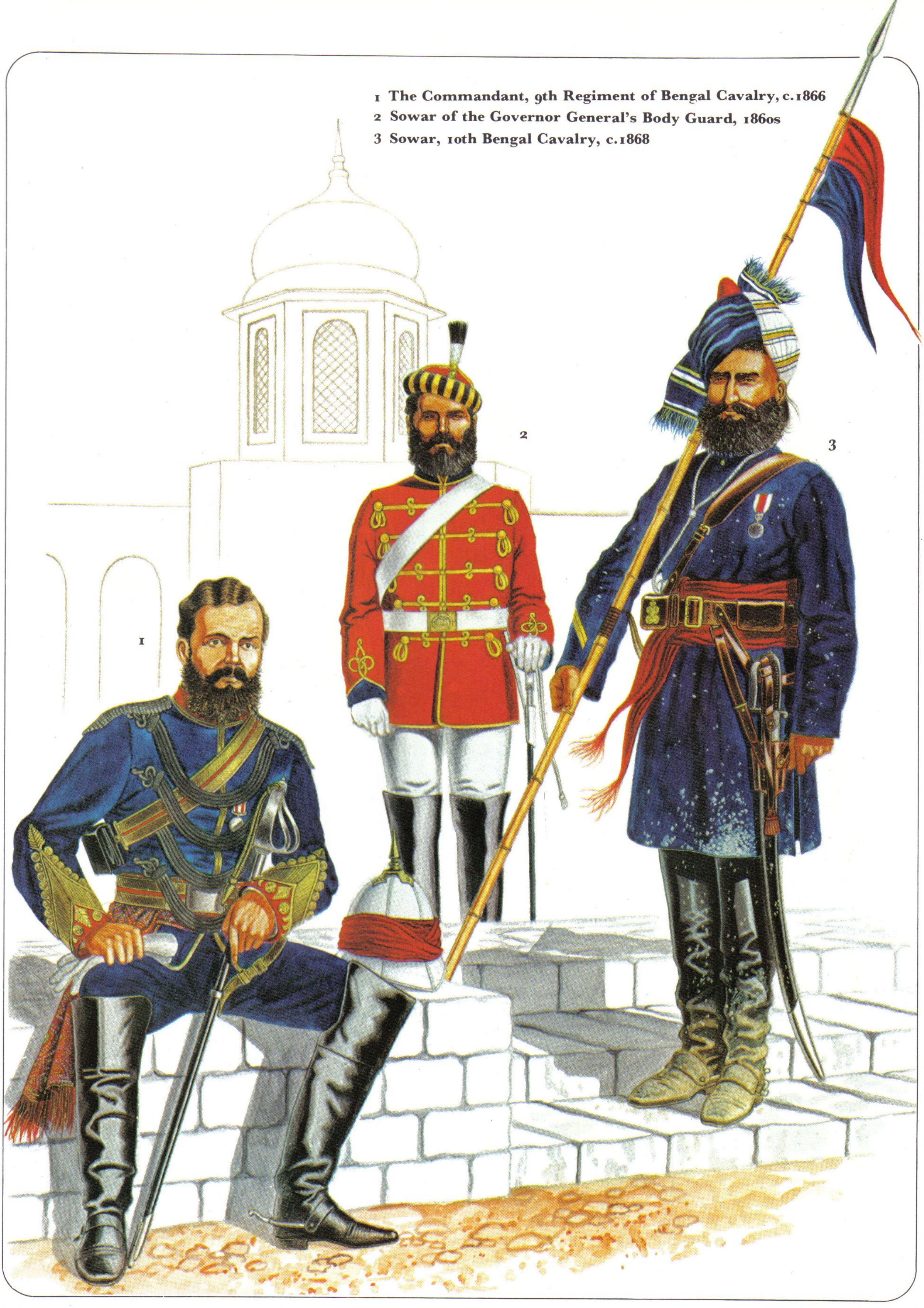


1 Native Officer, Fane's Horse, 1860
2 British Officer, Fane's Horse, 1860
3 Native Officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, c.1865

B

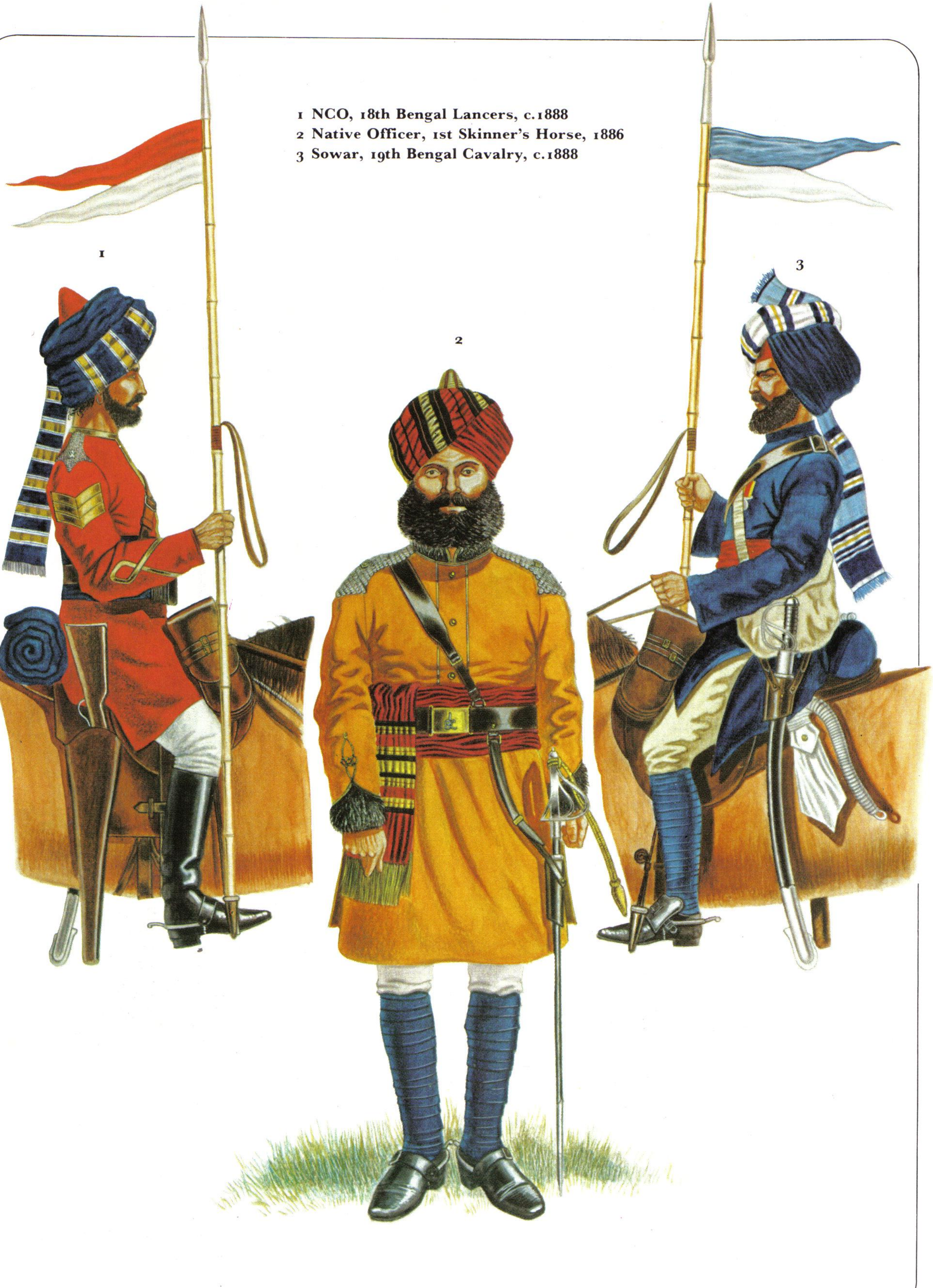
CHRIS WARNER

1 The Commandant, 9th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, c.1866
2 Sowar of the Governor General's Body Guard, 1860s
3 Sowar, 10th Bengal Cavalry, c.1868



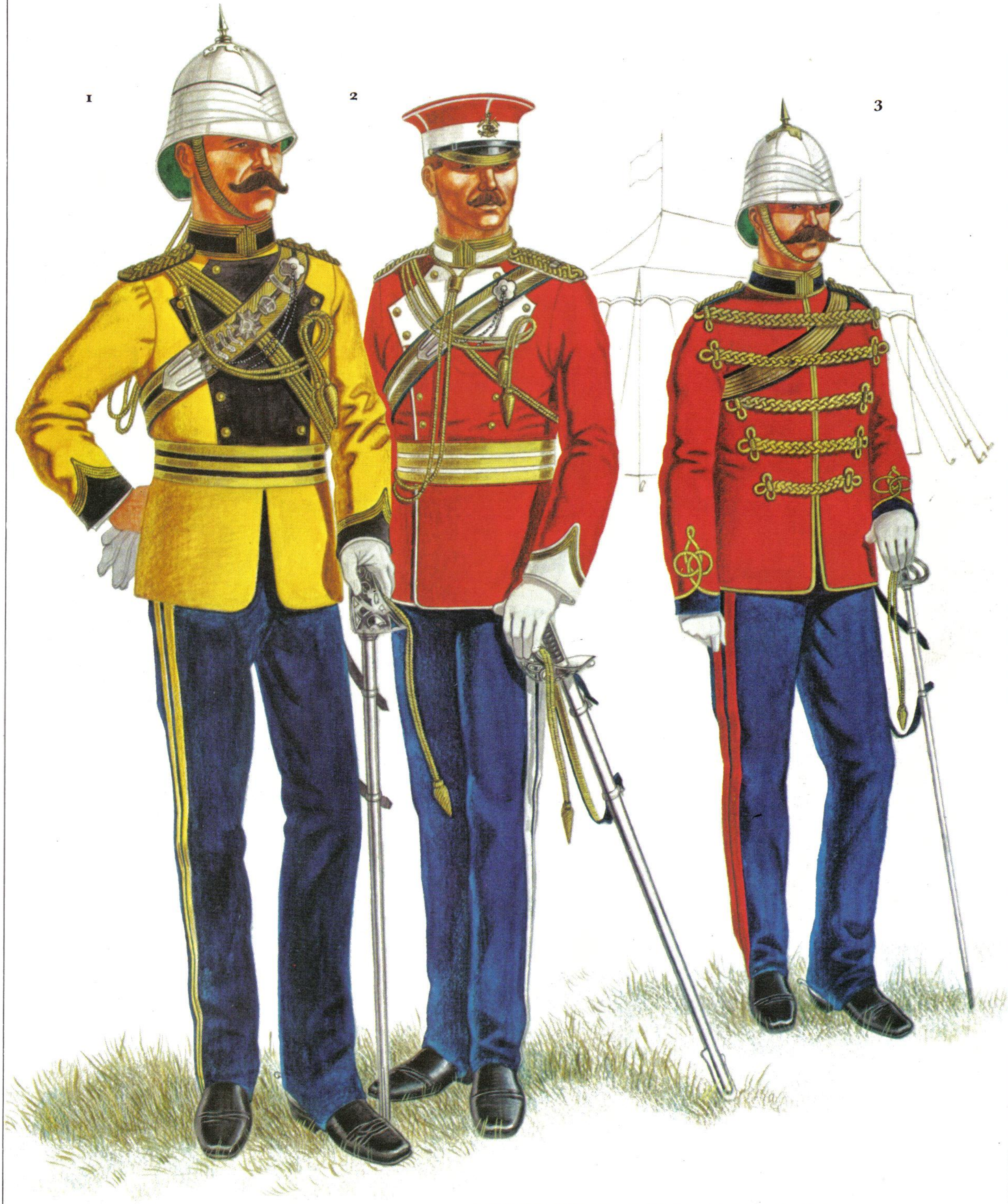
CHRIS WARNER

1 NCO, 18th Bengal Lancers, c.1888
2 Native Officer, 1st Skinner's Horse, 1886
3 Sowar, 19th Bengal Cavalry, c.1888



D

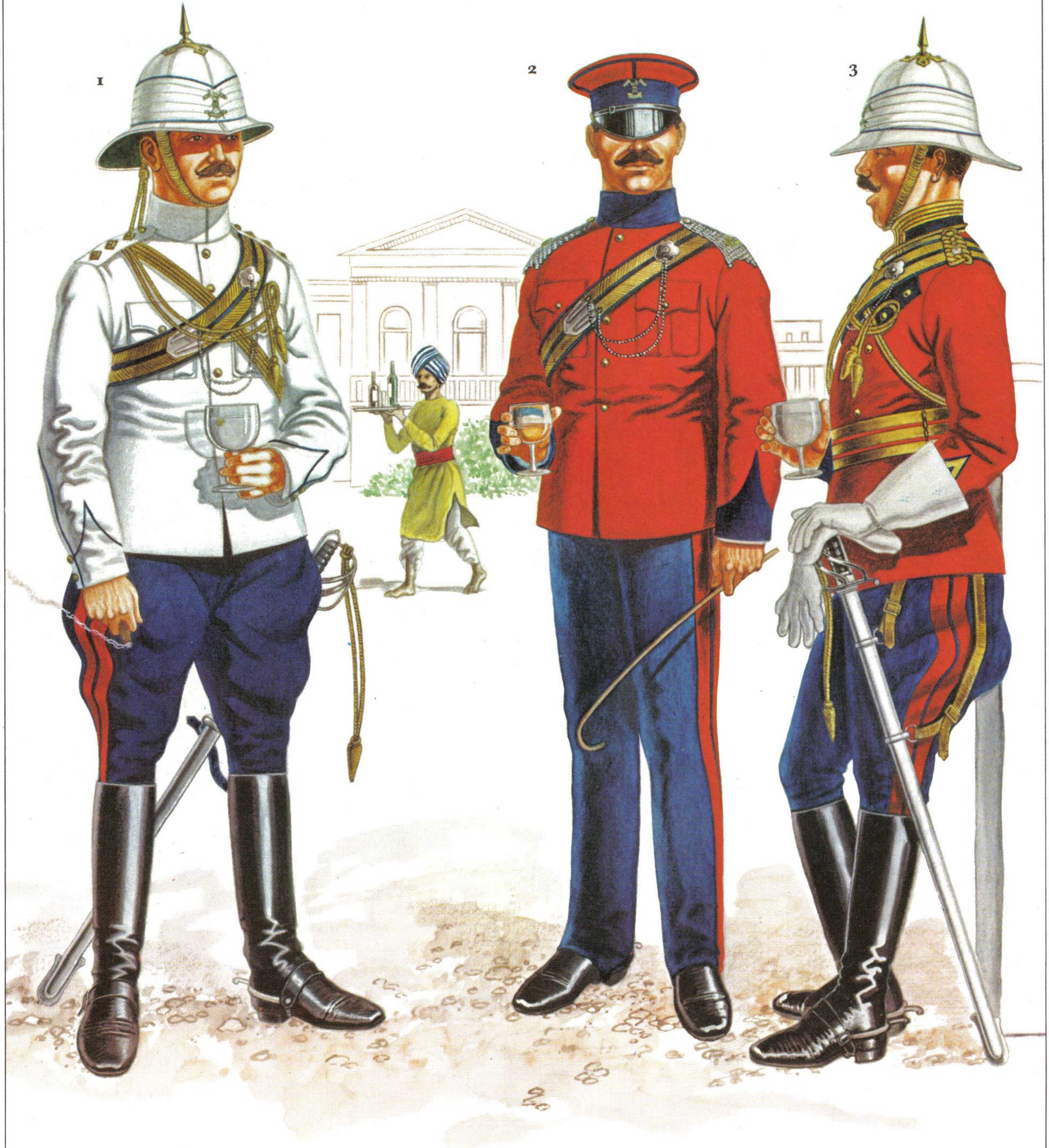
CHRIS WARNER



1 British Officer, 1st Skinner's Horse, 1905
2 British Officer, 18th King George's Own Lancers, 1911
3 British Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, 1901

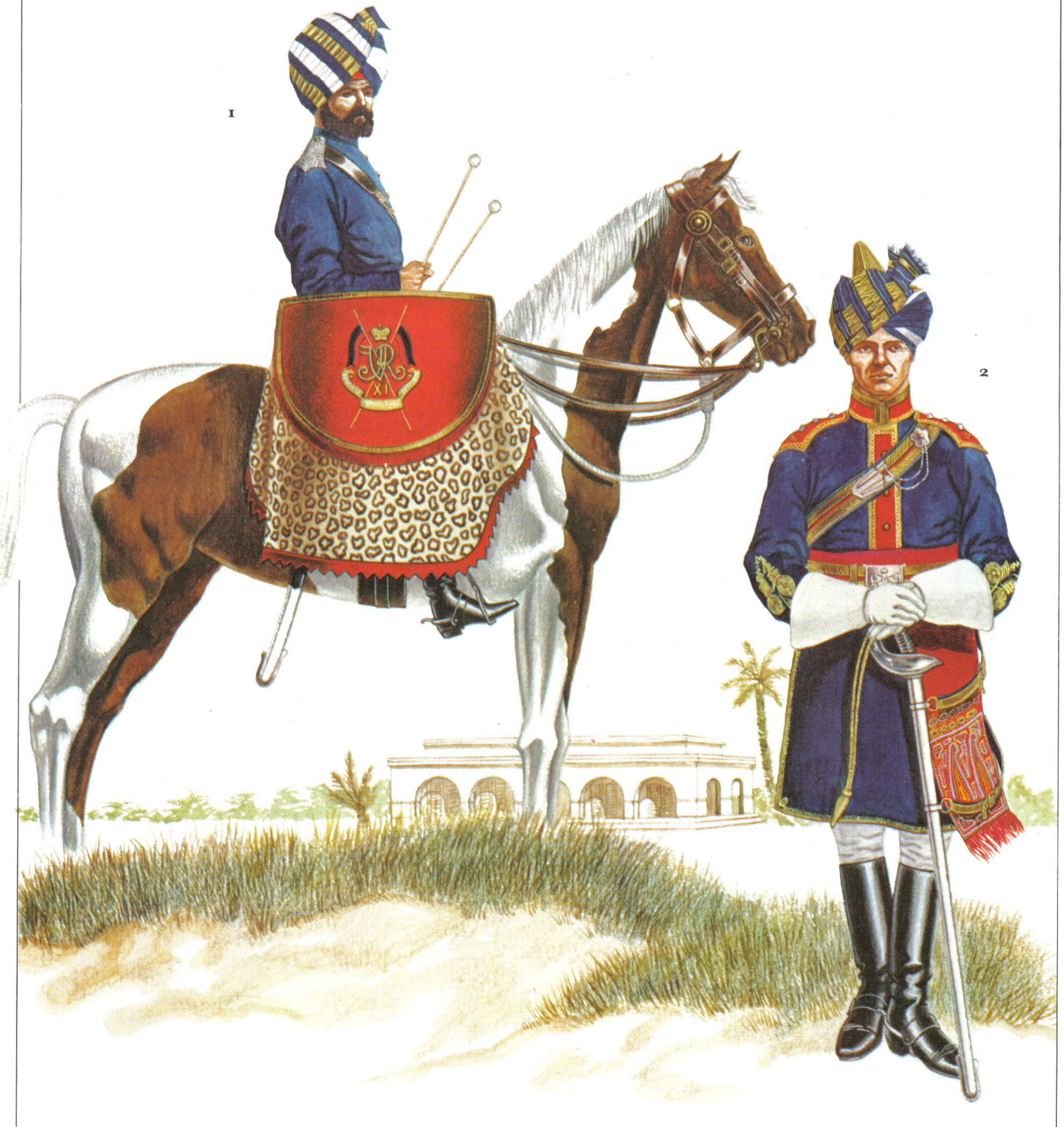
CHRIS WARNER

E



British Officers, 4th Cavalry, c.1910

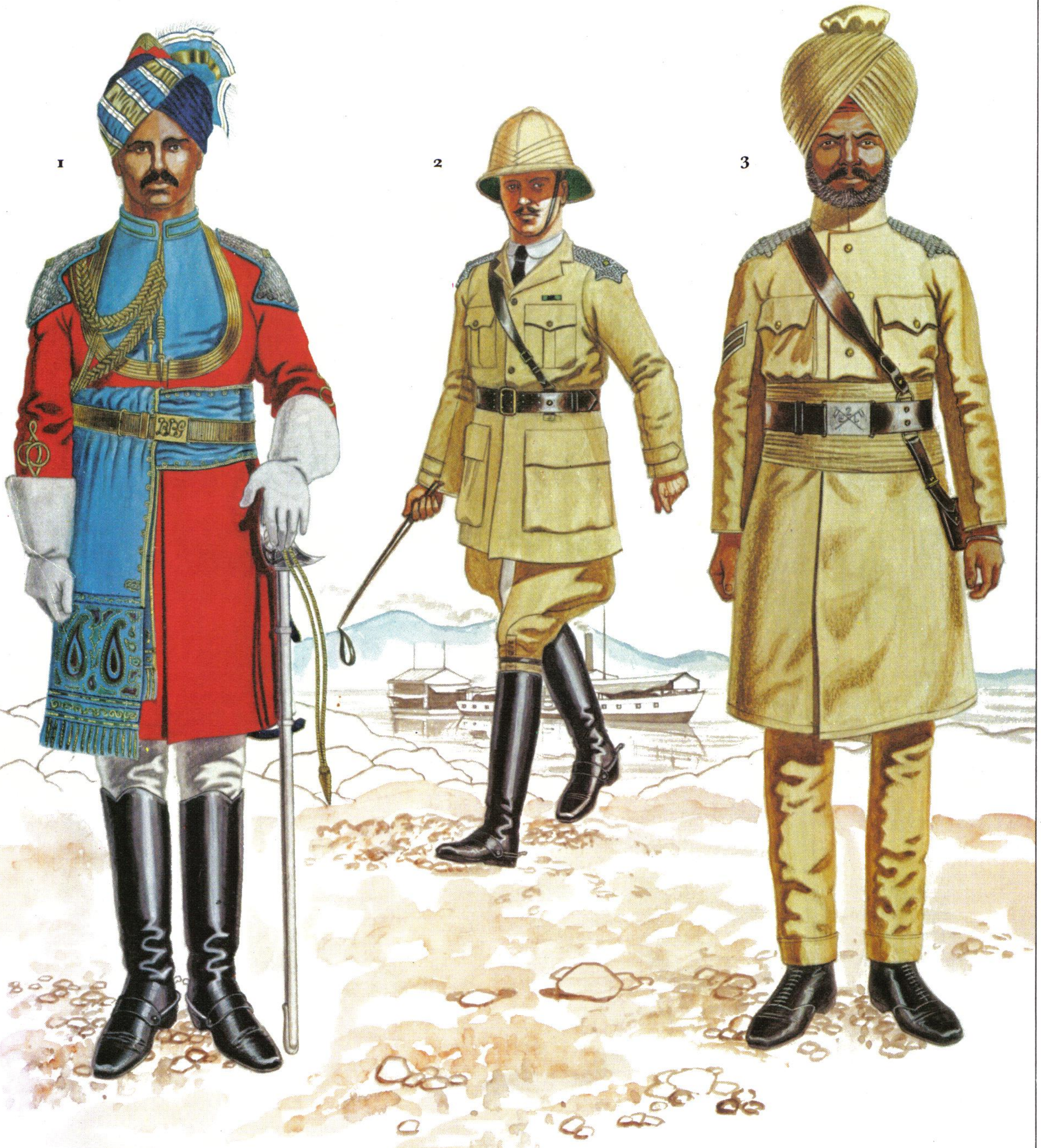
CHRIS WARNER



1 Drum-Horse and Kettle Drummer, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), 1912

2 British Officer, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), 1912

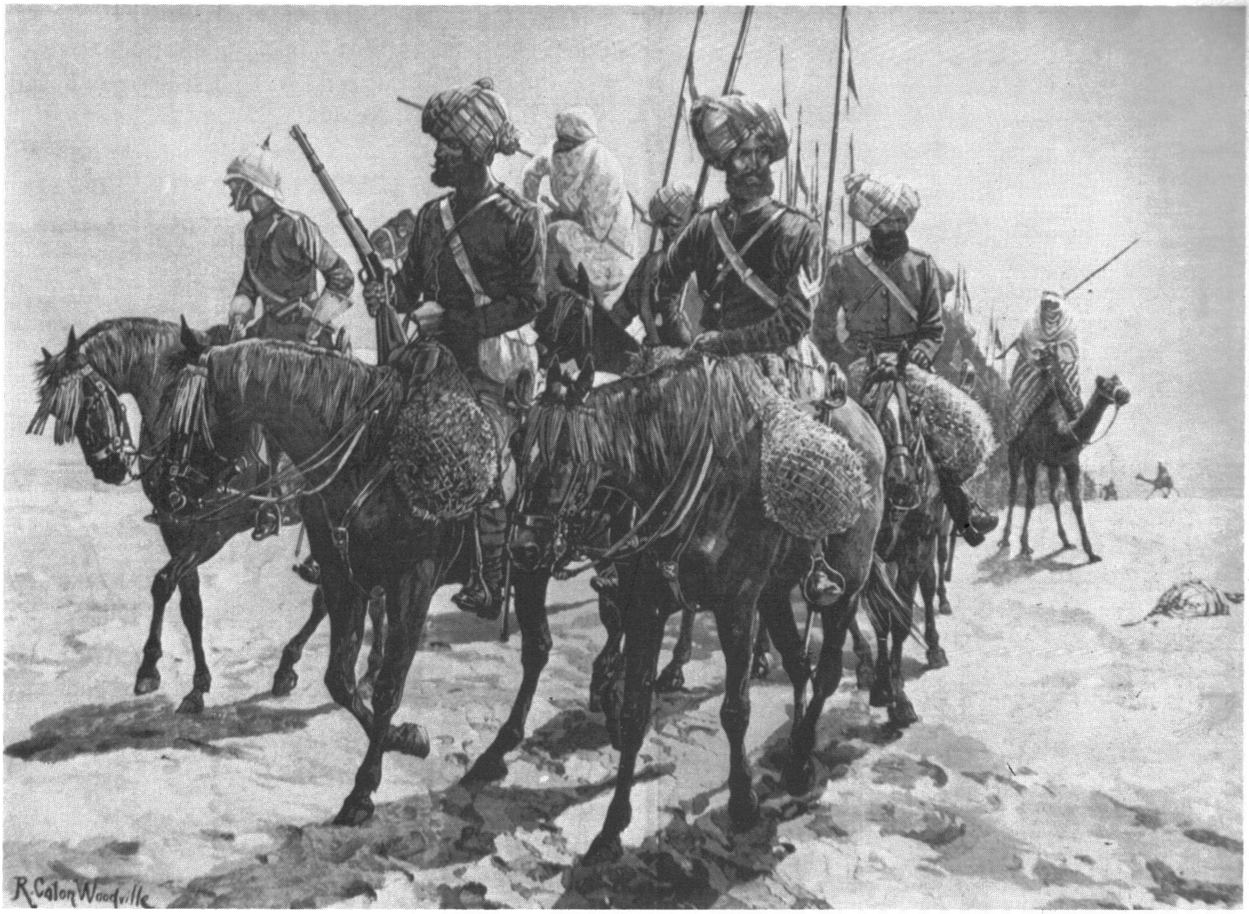
CHRIS WARNER



1 Jemadar of the Governor's Body Guard, Bengal, 1912
2 British Officer in Service Dress, 1913
3 Lance-Duffardar, 2rd Lancers, 1911

H

CHRIS WARNER



13th Bengal Lancers: troops on the march during the Sudan campaign. (R. Caton Woodville, *Illustrated London News*, 30 September 1882)

Diamond Jubilee, is shown in C. P. Chater's Plate 4; this officer was transferred as risaldar from 9th Hodson's Horse in January 1893 to take over the senior Indian rank in the 13th Bengal Lancers. The dress uniform remained completely unaltered. It was seen in this country in 1907 worn by RM Parusottam Singh as King's Indian Orderly Officer, and in 1909 by Capt. P. Holland-Pryor, who was i/c Orderly Officers that year.

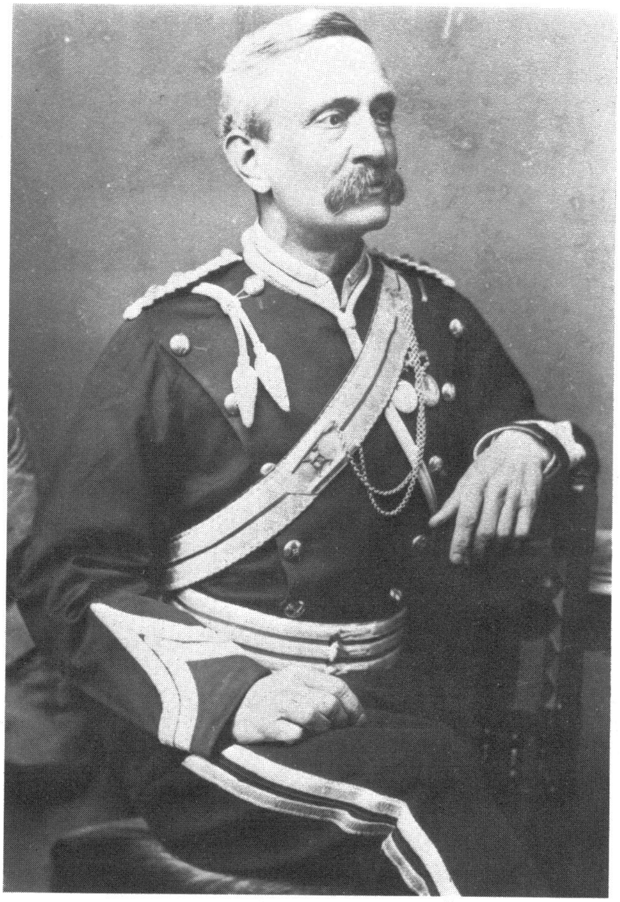
In 1921 the regiment was amalgamated with the 16th Cavalry to form the 6th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers, (Watson's Horse), the latter title after Lt. J. Watson, who raised the regiment in 1858. In 1947 the regiment became a unit of the new Indian Army.

14th MURRAY'S JAT LANCERS

Raised at Aligarh in 1857 by Capt. J. I. Murray as the Jat Horse Yeomanry. Became Murray's Jat Horse, 1859; 14th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 14th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry (Lancers) 1864; 14th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1874; 14th Bengal Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse), 1901; 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, 1903.

Battle Honours
Charasiah, Kabul 1879, Afghanistan 1878–80.

This regiment, named after the officer who raised it in 1857, was a class regiment of Hindu-Jats. The dress uniform, as shown in our photo of BOs and NOs, had changed but little over the years. Indian full dress was confined to native ranks, the BOs wearing Lancer uniform, blue with scarlet full plastron. The lungi, tied in the manner peculiar to Jats, was of gold with scarlet end and gold fringe. The kurta of blue had extensive gold lace ornamentation on the shoulders, around the opening of the kurta leaving a panel of scarlet for the buttons, on the cuffs and sleeves and around the skirt. The cummerbund was of scarlet with Kashmir patterned shawl and the fringe was gold. Gold



13th Bengal Lancers: the CO of the regiment during its Sudan service, Lt.-Col. C. R. Pennington, in peacetime Lancer full dress. (Photograph by Hills & Saunders, Eton; National Army Museum)

belts on red leather with a red central stripe running through; breeches of khaki; and black Napoleon boots, or alternatively butcher boots. A photograph of a NO at the Durbar at Umballa in 1869 shows an almost identical uniform, and little had changed by 1909 when Lovett drew his splendid study of the RM in mounted review order.

The regiment acquired Lancer status in 1864. The brass belt plate used by Sowars up to 1916 carried the title '14' BL. '14BL' was worn on the chains in brass until replaced by '14L' in 1903. There are several known varieties of waist-belt plate used by officers. One is a brass plate with crossed lances, Tudor crown above and '1' and '4' in the side angles, with the regimental title on a scroll below. *Dress Regulations* describe another pattern for BOs with crown in the upper angle of crossed lances and 'XIV' in the lower, whilst for IOs, in brass, the letters 'MJL' with 'XIV' above.

The regiment amalgamated with the 15th Bengal Lancers at Sialkot on 21 September 1920, to become the 20th Lancers. In 1947 it became a unit of the new Indian Army.

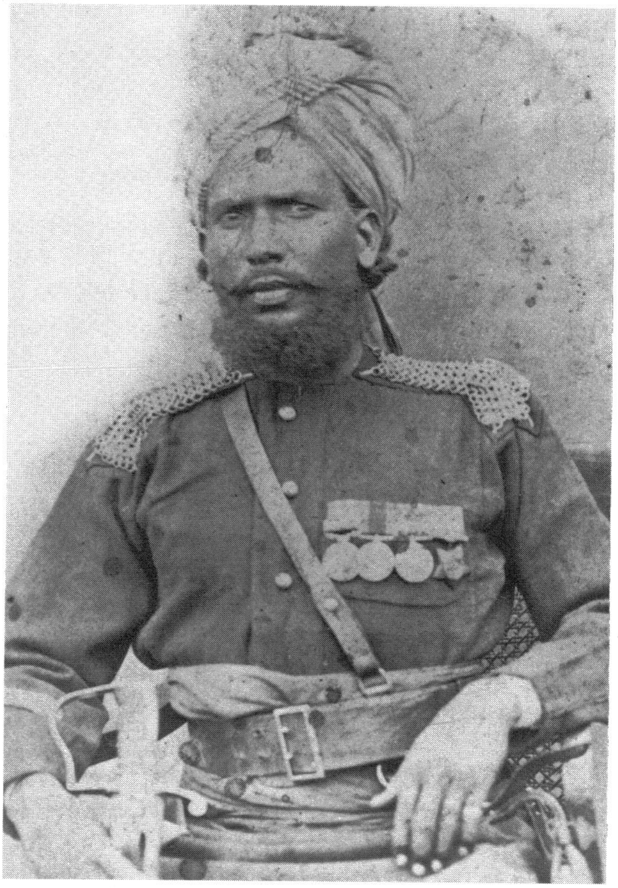
15th LANCERS (CURETON'S MULTANIS)

Formed at Lahore in 1858, by Capt. C. Cureton, from six 'risallahs' of Multani Pathans, raised in 1857 by Ghulam Hasan Khan; originally designated 'The Multani Regt. of Cavalry'. Became Cureton's Multani Regt. of Cavalry, 1860; 15th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1871; 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1890; 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers, 1901; 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), 1903.

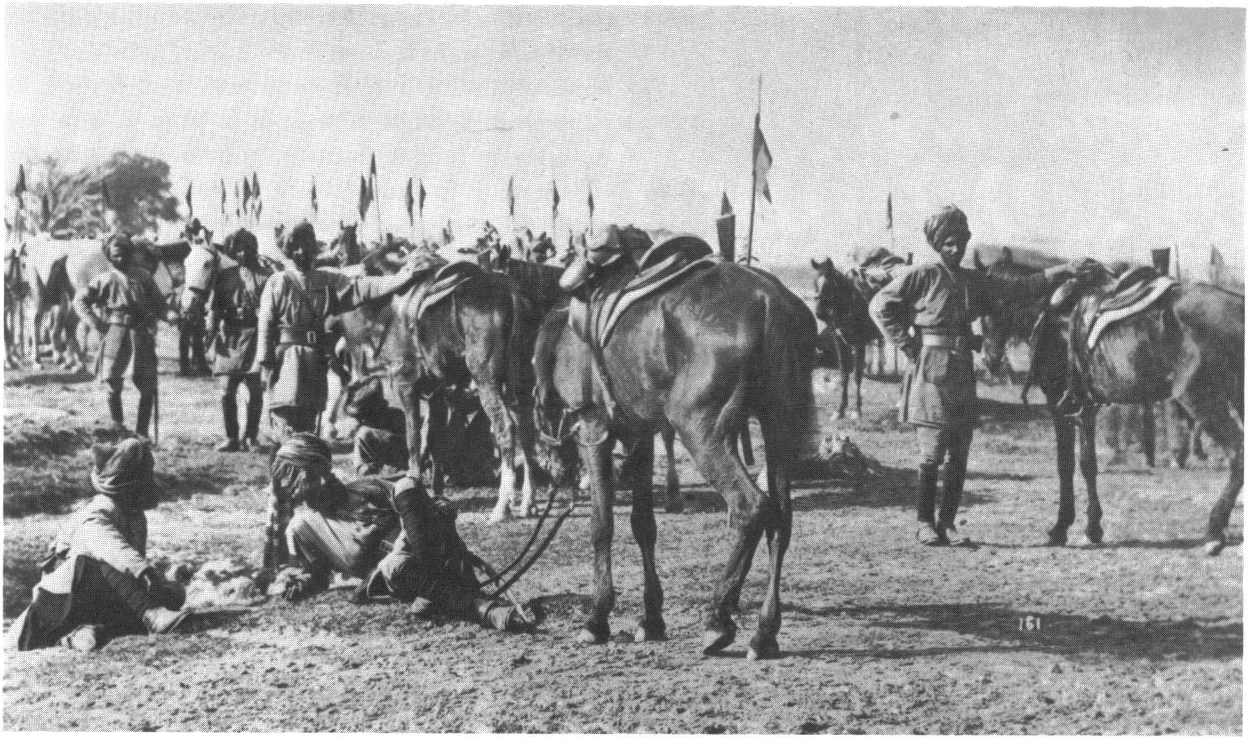
Battle Honour

Afghanistan 1878–80.

Cureton's Multanis is a title to conjure with, and one of the most romantic names for a regiment of



13th Bengal Lancers: a sowar of the regiment in his blue kurta, his medals identifying him as a veteran of the Egyptian and Afghan campaigns. (Original carte-de-visite, via D. Quarmby)



13th Bengal Lancers: Delhi, Camp of Exercise, January 1886. The figure seated in the foreground appears to have his blue kurta on under his khaki kurta. (Photograph by Lala Deen Diyal, Indore C.I.)

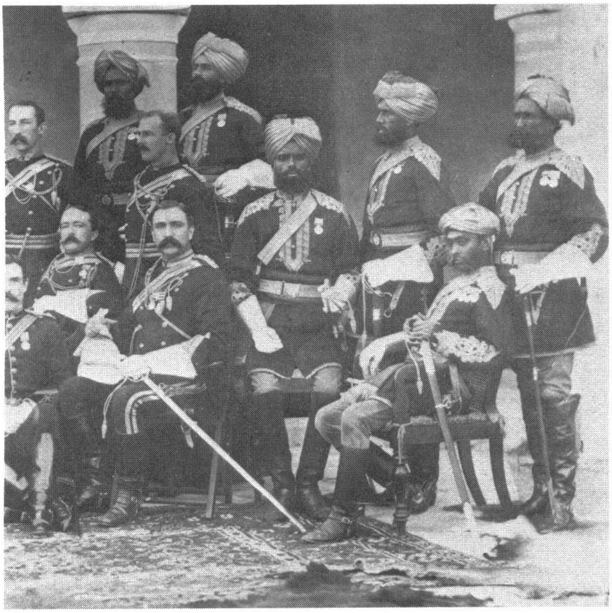
Indian Cavalry. It was raised by Capt. C. Cureton in 1857, descended from the Risallahs of wild Baluch and Pathan tribesmen of the Derajat district. Cureton had to thank Ghulam Hasan Khan, an Alizae Pathan from the Derajat, who raised no less than 2,000 from that region and was eventually asked to bring six troops of his Mooltani Horse to Lahore as nucleus for the new regiment.

In 1878 the Nawab undertook a most delicate diplomatic mission into Afghanistan. *The Graphic* of October 1878 devotes a whole page to this officer together with a reproduction of his portrait by Sydney P. Hall. The uniform then seemed much as that worn on ceremonial occasions by IOs until 1914, although the colour changed from green to blue in 1886.

In the 1860s the BO's full dress was the blue tunic with scarlet facings, gold lace edgings and five loops of hanging black quadruple cords across the chest, shoulder-belt and waist-belt of gold. Col. E. D. H. Vibart, Commandant from 1883, but serving in 1886 on the Staff, will be seen in the centre of the photo (p. 10) of Gen. Biddulph's Staff, wearing his regimental dress uniform.

When the regiment acquired Lancer status in 1890, full dress Lancer uniform of blue with full scarlet plastron and gold lace was introduced. For undress there was the blue tunic with five loops of black braid, overalls, and pillbox caps with Lancer quartering. For Indian full dress there were two patterns of kurta, one blue and entirely plain for everyday duties, and a dress kurta with gold lace tracing outlining the collar, front opening and cuffs.

Our group photo of 1909 is a section of a larger print showing all the officers of the regiment, less those who were absent on other duties or on leave. The Commandant, a full colonel, is seated in the centre and is wearing Indian full dress as previously described, on his left the 2i/c, a lieutenant-colonel, and on *his* left again a major in Lancer full dress. On the Commandant's right is a white-bearded Indian gentleman, the Honorary Native Commandant, Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Khan, KCI, who had received that appointment in 1884. Maj. A. C. Lovett shows this officer so well in his portrait of 1908. It can be seen that he, and most other IOs have richly-embroidered frocks or kaftans, embroidery of varying widths according to seniority and rank. In almost all orders of dress the



14th Bengal Lancers: British and Native officers of the regiment, *c.* 1885. (Photograph by J. Burke)

Indian ranks wore wide, loose-fitting white or khaki pyjamas tucked into the Napoleon boots, or riding boots. The Lancer shoulder-belt has a star in place of the normal boss, from which the chains are suspended onto a special badge replacing the pricker-plate, the badge consisting of crossed lances, over the crossing a star, on the star '15' below a crescent inscribed 'Cureton's Multanis.'

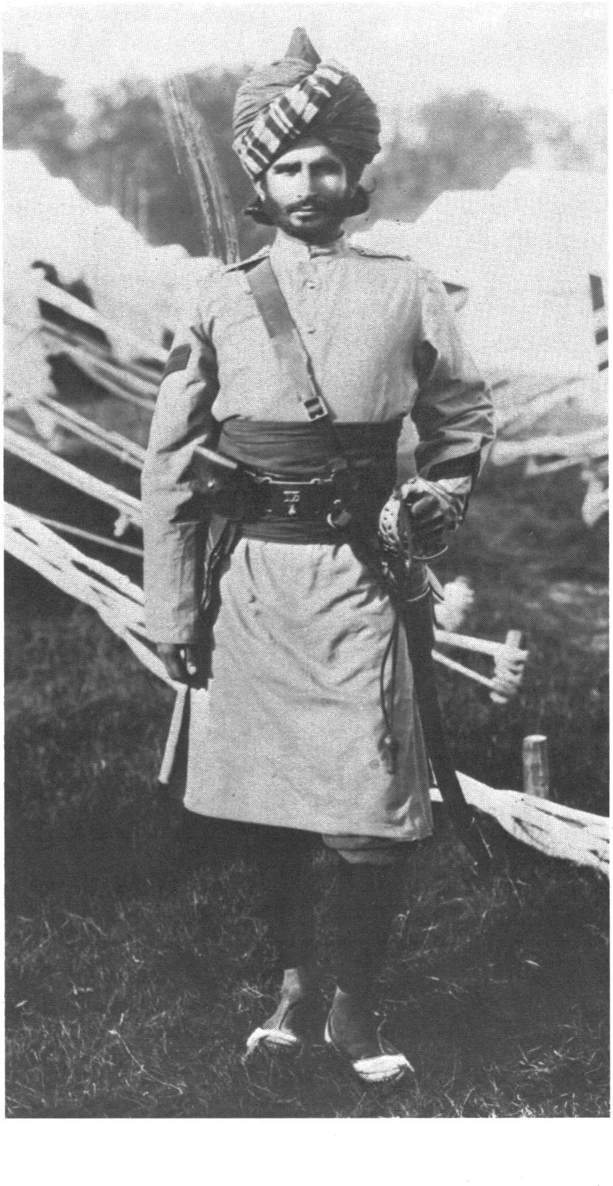
The lance-duffardar in our other photo is a Derajat Pathan NCO of the 15th encamped at Kingston-on-Thames for the Coronation of 1902. He wears a khaki drill kurta with scarlet cummerbund, on the rectangular brass waist-belt plate are the numerals '15'.

16th CAVALRY

Raised at Ambala in 1885 by Lt.-Col. G. C. Ross as the 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. Became 16th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 1900; 16th Bengal Lancers, 1901; 16th Cavalry, 1903.

Battle Honour
China 1900.

The reference above deals with the regiment raised in 1885, but there had been an earlier regiment raised at Haldwani in September 1857 as the Rohilcund Horse and disbanded in 1882. The *Indian Army Lists* are misleading about the title and its spelling, but G.G.O. 494 of 31 May 1861 settles the issue as it then became '16th Bengal Cavalry (formerly Rohilcund Horse)'—a title which was obviously cherished in the regiment as the dress sabretache of BOs carried it printed in full. The uniform during the quarter-century of its lifetime was dark green with red facings and gold lace. There was a dress kurta with gold lace ornamentation for both British and NOs, a plain green workaday garment for all ranks, whilst BOs also had the Bengal Cavalry tunic with the gold loops across the chest. Napoleon boots were worn with all orders of dress.



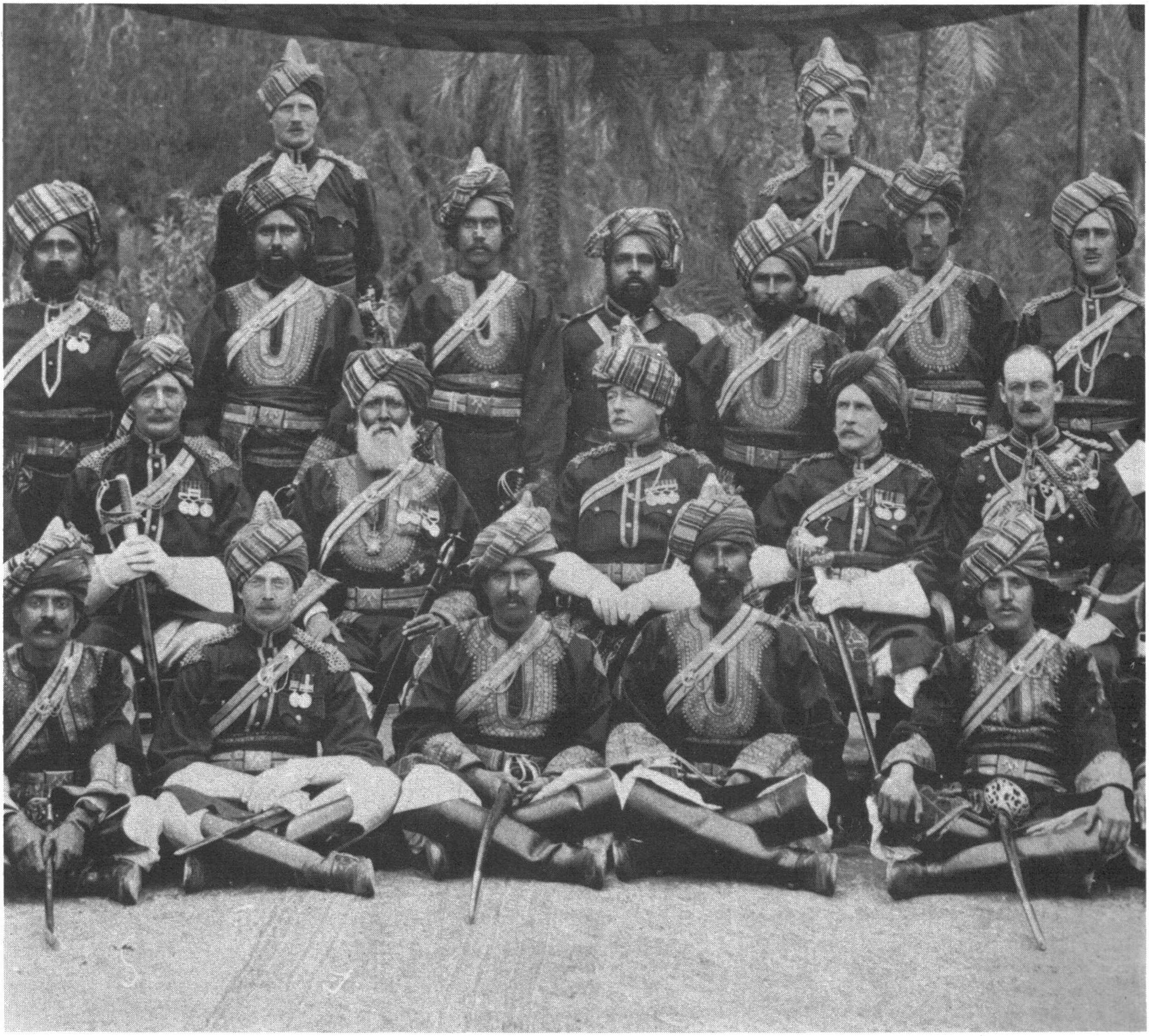
15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers; a Derajat Pathan lance-duffardar photographed at the Kingston camp while in Britain for the Coronation of 1902, wearing khaki kurta and scarlet cummerbund. (Photographed by G. F. Jones & Son, Kingston-on-Thames)

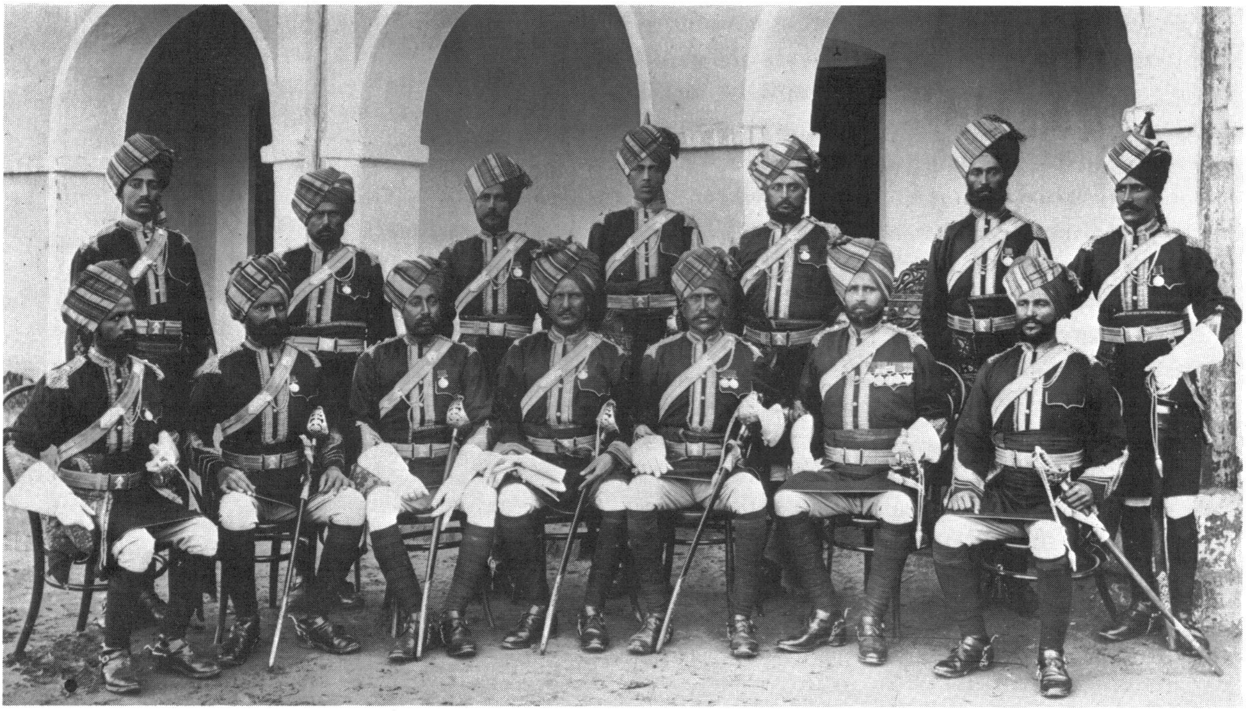
The Indian full dress of the new regiment of 1885 was blue with gold lace and belts, and Kashmir patterned shawl end to a scarlet cummerbund; an unusual feature of the dress kurta was a single breast pocket on the left, gold wire outlining the flap. RM Hukam Singh, a fine old Sikh officer who transferred from the 19th Lancers on formation of the new 16th Bengal Cavalry, represented the regiment at the 1897 Diamond Jubilee. He was the subject of one of the fine portraits now at Osborne House.

The regiment was one of those selected for service in China in 1900, and during that year had acquired Lancer status, albeit short-lived as by 1903 it had reverted to 'Cavalry'. In the meantime certain items of Lancer dress wear had been adopted and remained in use from then on. The BO's full dress was a blue Lancer uniform with blue plastron front outlined by buttons and yellow Lancer piping. The girdle had two scarlet lines running through it, although the shoulder-belt had a single blue centre line.

Our photo shows the RM and all but three of the IOs at Lucknow, *c.* 1911, the group obviously taken for some special review-order occasion. It will be noticed that one of the IOs seated in the front row has five medals. He is Risaldar Mangal Singh, a Sikh officer with even longer service than the RM seated two along. Mangal Singh enlisted in

15th Bengal Lancers: section of a group photograph of the regimental officers, 1909. (Photograph, National Army Museum)





16th Cavalry: the risaldar-major and most of the regimental IOs, photographed at Lucknow in about 1911. (Photograph by Bremner)

October 1882 and as a very young soldier saw service in Egypt; he was promoted jemadar in the 16th in December 1899, holding the current rank since 1907. The medals signify service during the Afghan War 1878–80, the Tirah 1897–98, and China 1900.

17th CAVALRY

Raised at Muttra in 1857 as the Muttra Horse. Became the Muttra Police Corps the same year; Rohilkhand Auxiliary Police Levy, 1858; 'Robarts' Horse', 1858; 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; was disbanded, 1882. Re-raised at Mian Mir, 1885, by Col. E. H. E. Kauntze, under its former designation. Became 17th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 1900; 17th Bengal Lancers, 1901; 17th Cavalry, 1903.

Battle Honour
Afghanistan 1879–80.

One of our photographs shows the uniforms worn in the old 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry just prior to disbandment in 1882, and is believed to have been taken at Peshawar. The central figure is Lt.-Col. T. J. Watson, Third Commandant from 1878 to 1882; he wears the blue kurta with minimal gold lace. The three BOs standing have, on the left, full dress, blue with red facings and gold lace; on the right, undress, blue tunic with hanging loops of cords on the chest, a Bengal knot on the cuff, blue overalls with double lace stripes. The third figure is the Medical Officer in special undress tunic with a Medical Department shoulder-belt. The NO is Risaldar Kumrodeen Khan, said to have joined the service in 1831, and who was received into the regiment when first formed in 1858, remaining until May 1881. Apart from the eight campaign medals arranged in three tiers, he has the 3rd Class Order of Merit gained at the siege of Lucknow, worn on a ribbon around the neck.

The new 17th Bengal Cavalry was raised in 1885, uniform blue, facings blue, lace gold—the facings changed to white shortly after. BO's full dress was the Bengal Cavalry tunic with loops of gold across the chest, but when the regiment assumed Lancer status in 1900 a Lancer full dress was sanctioned and certain other uniform changes were made. The title was changed back again to 'Cavalry' in 1903 but the new uniform remained in wear. The photo dated 1922 shows most of the uniforms in use just prior to amalgamation, but these would have been identical with those worn up to 1914, and may be worth closer study:

Standing at the rear is the review-order white uniform, a hot-weather dress worn with the white helmet. Next is the normal mess dress, blue with white facings and gold lace, with blue overalls and double white stripes, but there was in addition a hot-weather mess dress of all white. The third figure at the rear wears review-order blue, the Lancer dress with white half plastron, etc. At either end of the front rank are drill-order khaki and field service-order khaki (Indian) uniforms, the only difference being that in drill order the dress lungi and cummerbund are worn and the sword scabbard is steel, whereas in the field, khaki lungi and cummerbund are worn and the scabbard is of leather. Next comes the review-order blue (Indian), as worn by Lt.-Col. H. S. Stewart, and next to him is review-order white (Indian), for hot weather. Seated in front is a young officer in blue undress. There are still two sets missing from the group: drill-order blue (Indian) and khaki service dress. The drill-order kurta is the plain blue pattern but has gold lace on the collar and on either side of the opening.

18th KING GEORGE'S OWN LANCERS

Raised at Gwalior in 1858 by Capt. F. H. Smith as the 2nd Regiment of Mahratta Horse. Became 18th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 1886; 18th Bengal Lancers, 1901; the 18th Tiwana Lancers, 1903; 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, 1906; 18th King George's Own Lancers, 1910.

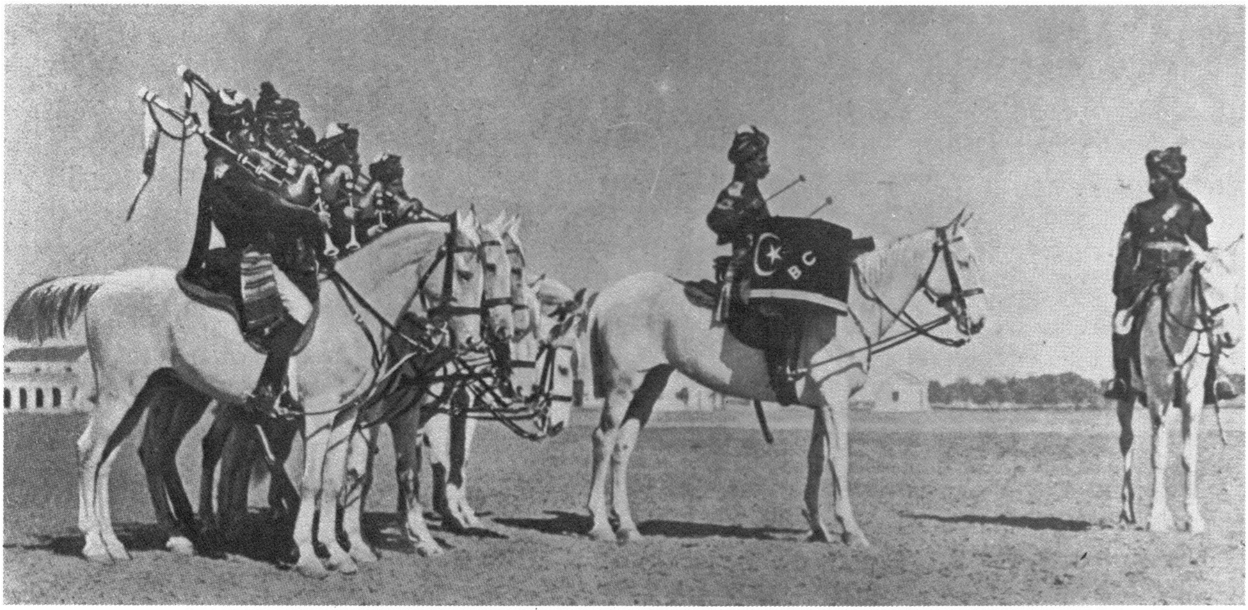
Special devices: The Plume of the Prince of Wales; The Royal and Imperial Cypher.

Battle Honours

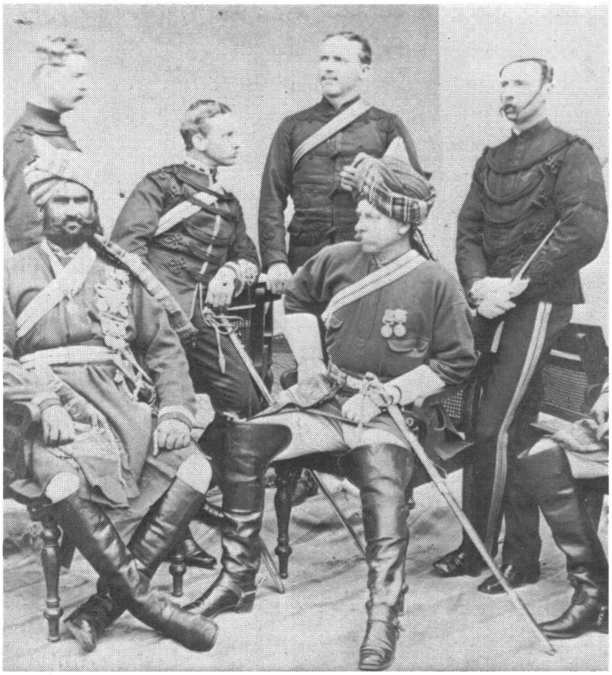
Afghanistan 1879–80, Punjab Frontier, Tirah.

The first entry in the *Army List* appears in October 1858 as 2nd Regiment of Mahratta Horse, raised in G.O.C.C. 26 August 1858, Capt. F. H. Smith (34th N.I.) Commandant and Lt. H. H. Gough (later V.C.) 2 i/c. A portrait of Capt. Smith, who commanded from 1858 to 1876, shows him in the Bengal Cavalry tunic of red with blue collar, gold lace around the collar and down the front of the tunic, gold shoulder-belt and braided cords across the chest. The regiment became Bengal Cavalry in 1861 and was converted into Lancers in 1886.

A series of photographs taken at Jhelum in 1887 show British and NOs, all similarly clad in red collarless kurta edged with gold lace around the opening and down the front, ending in a 'V', lungi and cummerbund of blue and gold, white breeches and black boots. Plate D2 is from a study by Lovett showing a mounted soldier of this time, while a photo herewith shows Lt. O. B. Shore in field service order, *c.* 1890. It will be noted that he wears



17th Cavalry: the Mounted Pipe Band, *c.* 1900. This photograph from the Regimental Records shows a unique departure in the annals of bag-pipe playing—a mounted band of eight pipers, a kettle-drummer and a band duffardar, all mounted on greys.



17th Cavalry: Lt.-Col. T. J. Watson, the Commandant from 1878 to 1882, and officers of the regiment photographed in about 1880. (Photograph by J. Burke)

a khaki-drill kurta and that he has leather gauntlet cuffs.

According to the *Army List*, uniform colouring underwent a technical alteration between April and July 1889, from red to scarlet(!) A more important change came in 1901 when the facings were altered to white. This did not affect Indian full dress, but BOs in Lancer dress did then adopt a white half plastron in place of the full plastron of blue previously worn—see Plate E2.

The full dress for a NO and the khaki service dress for soldiers will be seen in the accompanying photos taken on the occasion of the arrival of Indian troops for the Coronation of 1902.

In 1903 the regional title Tiwana was introduced, but altered again when HRH The Prince of Wales became Colonel-in-Chief from 1 January 1906; the words 'Prince of Wales's Own' were then incorporated in the title and the feather plume badge in silver added to the shoulder-belts of the officers. On the accession of HM King George V in May 1910, the title became 18th King George's Own Lancers, and the Royal and Imperial Cypher became an additional honorary distinction.

The regiment was amalgamated at Delhi on 23 August 1921 with 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse) to become the 19th King George V's Own Lancers. In 1947 it became a regiment of the army of Pakistan.

19th LANCERS (FANE'S HORSE)

Raised at Cawnpore in 1860, by Lt. Fane, largely from volunteers from Hodson's Horse, and was originally designated 'Fane's Horse'. Became 19th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, 1861; 19th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), 1864; 19th Regt. of Bengal Lancers, 1874; 19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse), 1901; 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), 1903.

Battle Honours

Taku Forts, Pekin, Ahmad Khel, Afghanistan 1878–80.

The uniforms of French grey worn by the regiment when raised, and on service in China in 1860, are to be seen in Plates B1 and B2. A photograph of the Commandant, W. W. Fane, taken on return to India, shows him with the blue Bengal Cavalry tunic with five quadruple loops of black cord, the sleeve knot of black braid extending to above the elbow. A group photograph of the officers at Mian Mir in 1865 indicates that gold lace had replaced the black on the sleeves. The garment now closely resembled that of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, with the gold lace ornamentation almost to the shoulder. A distinctive feature of the regiment's uniform at that time, and in fact through until 1922, was the shoulder-belt of black patent leather with badges in addition to the normal pricker-plate, boss and chains. The full description from the *Dress Regulations* of 1913 is as follows: 'In silver, in centre on an ornamental eight-pointed star, fastened on which is a plain oval band inscribed "Lancers—Fane's Horse" and "XIX" in centre. Above this a Tudor crown and above the crown a scroll inscribed "Fane's Horse—1860". Above this scroll a silver ornament from which hangs two chains. Below the centre ornament a scroll inscribed "Taku Forts", "Pekin". Below this silver side-prickers.'

The blue uniform had red facings and gold lace until *c.* 1875 when the facings are described as scarlet and the lace silver, but by 1877–78 the facings changed to light blue; the wording of the latter altered to French grey in 1895.

The uniform of a sowar in marching order is shown in the painting by Lovett, *c.* 1888, upon which Plate D3 is based. The same artist's study of a dismounted Punjabi Mussulman sowar standing by his horse, 1909, shows little change over the intervening years.

Our photo of a group of officers outside the church at Sialkot, *c.* 1879, shows Lancer full dress uniform with the light blue half plastron worn by three of the officers. Although difficult to detect, a photograph of a subaltern at Jhelum shows the patrol jacket with the six rows of quadruple loops, the top two arranged in a manner peculiar to this regiment.

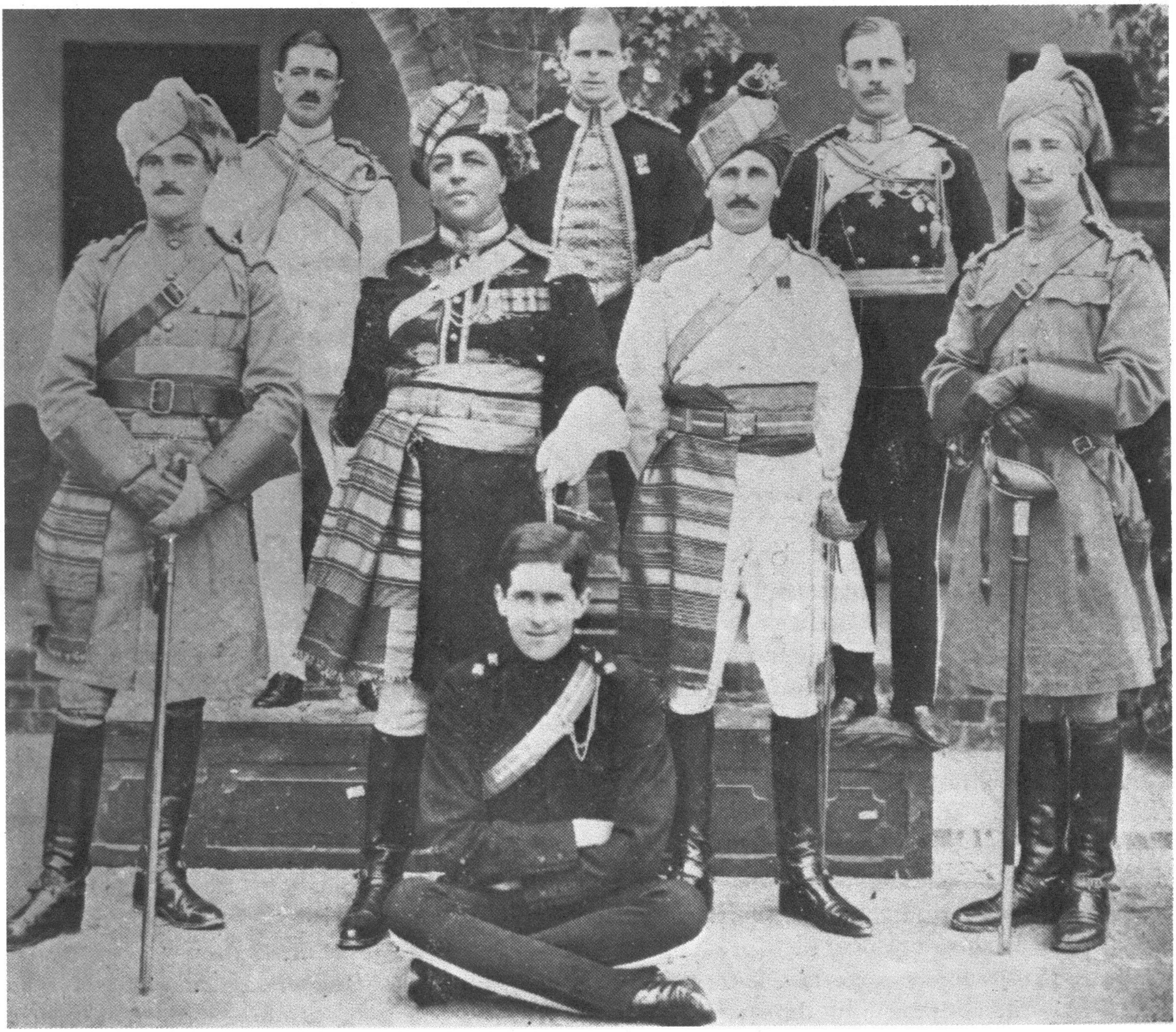
The full dress kurta remained quite plain, although there was a special pattern alkalak known to have been worn by several NOs; this garment had the purdah front edged with wide silver lace and a silver laced tracing design within. BOs in Indian full dress wore their Lancer shoulder-belts of silver lace with a crimson line running through, and the waist-belt with a rectangular plate, but in Lancer dress the silver lace girdle with two crimson lines running through would be used.

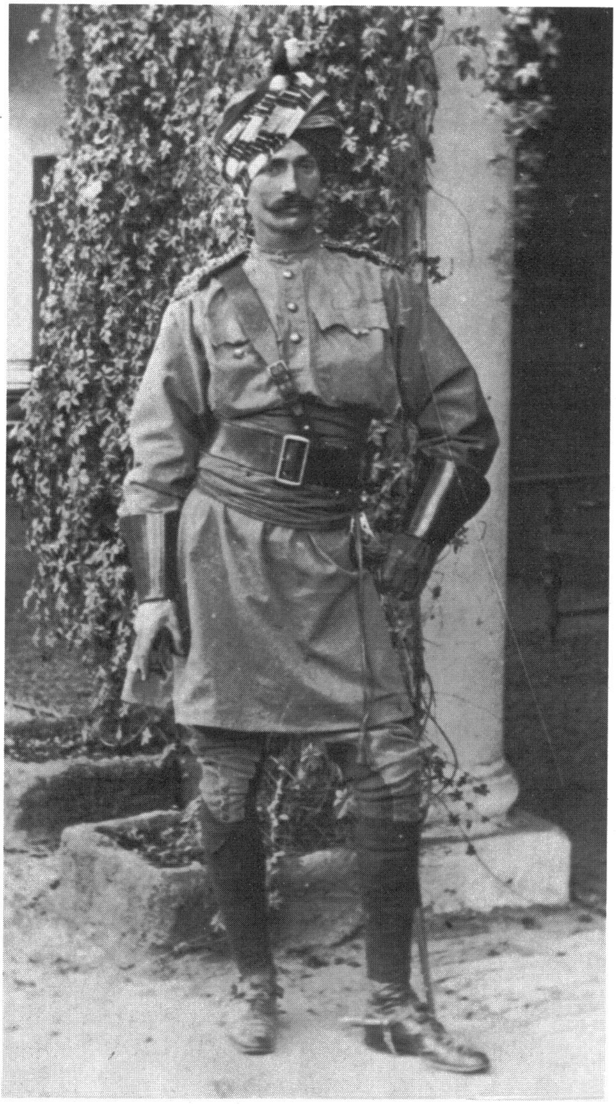
The Plates

A1 British Officer, 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry, 1856

There were two regiments of Oude Cavalry raised by the Nawab of Oude in 1776; both were

17th Cavalry: officers of the regiment, *c.* 1922. This photograph, taken just before amalgamation, is included because it demonstrates the number of uniforms required by an officer of Indian Cavalry. In fact the picture is still incomplete—drill order blue (Indian) and khaki service dress are not shown.





18th Bengal Lancers: Lt. O. B. Shore wearing the khaki kurta of field service order in about 1890. (Photograph via D. Quarmby)

disbanded in 1783. An army known as the Oude Irregular Force was later raised on 11 February 1856, the Force consisting of three Regiments of Cavalry, three Field Batteries of Artillery, ten Regiments of Infantry and a Police Battalion.

Our illustration is based on a photograph of the Commandant of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Lt. G. N. Hardinge from the 45th Bengal Native Infantry. A companion photograph shows all three British officers, the Commandant, the second-in-command and the Adjutant, on or shortly after 11 February when they took over their new appointments. A British surgeon was added to the strength later that month. Although all three officers wore rich, dark green alkalaks, the silver lace, embroidery designs and tracings are different on all three garments, and so are the belts. In this illustration Hardinge wears his undress cap, but the others have a green-covered helmet, each with a two-colour pagri wound around.

The regiment mutinied at Pertabgarh in 1857, although Hardinge himself was commended by Sir Henry Lawrence for the covering fire he provided during the attack on the village of Chinhat on 29 June. Sadly Sir Henry was killed on 4 July, and all three of the British officers of the 3rd Cavalry were to perish from one cause or another before the year was out.

A2 Risaldar, 4th Irregular Cavalry

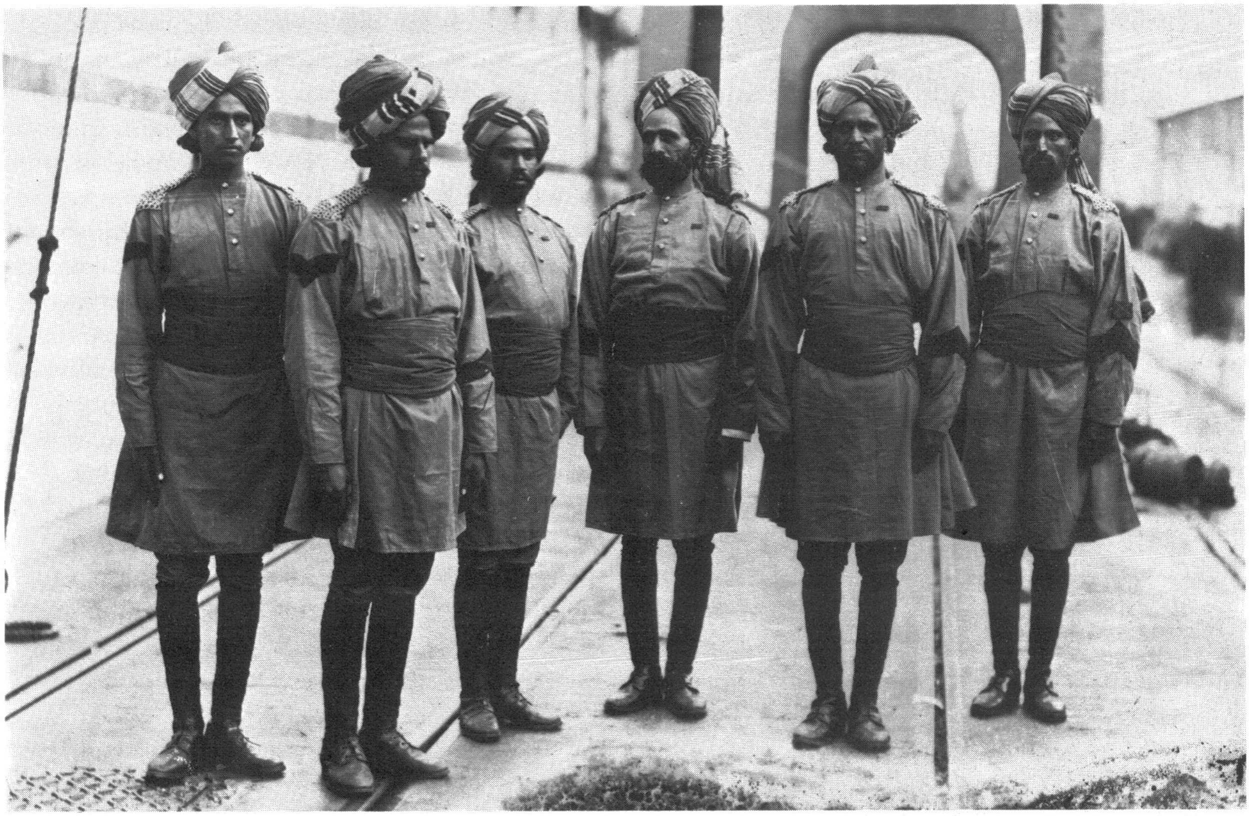
This painting is copied from the original of 1858 which shows a distinguished officer of the 4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry of that date wearing a distinctive shade of yellow. It will be seen that around the collar and on both shoulders dark fur has been attached. Below the semi-circular front opening of the alkalak an ornately patterned shirt front is visible. The shoulder-belt and sword-belt are of blue material laced with a silver floral pattern and edged with silver lace, the waist-girdle is of similar colours. The plaited headdress has an imitation flower ornament. (The original painting owned by D. W. Quarmby Esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight.)

A3 British Officer, 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, c. 1861

The 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, often referred to as the 'Jullundar Cavalry', was raised in late 1857 or early 1858 and was disbanded by G.G.O. 494 of 31 May 1861. The uniform of the British officer shown is constructed from a photograph and a portrait of Lt. F. Robertson Aikman, V.C., formerly 4th Bengal Native Infantry; he was awarded the V.C. for his gallantry at the Goomtee River action of 1 March 1858. The uniform is of blue and silver; the sabretache with a blue face has the numeral '3' with the interwoven letters 'SIC', and edging all in silver. (The portrait by Sant is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.)

B1 Native Officer, Fane's Horse, 1860

The uniform material of French grey, for both officers and men, was acquired from store as large



18th Bengal Lancers: another photograph taken on the occasion of the arrival of the Indian Contingent at Southampton for the 1902 Coronation, showing a group of Punjabi Mussulman NCOs of the regiment. (Photograph by F. G. O. Stuart, Southampton; National Army Museum)

quantities were still available in India, French grey being the colour of the uniform of the old Bengal Light Cavalry regiments which had played a leading part in the Mutiny. On return to India the French grey was discarded, probably worn thin after eighteen months' wear in China, and replaced by blue, but the distinctive shade was to be retained as a facing colour from 1877.

B2 British Officer, Fane's Horse, 1860

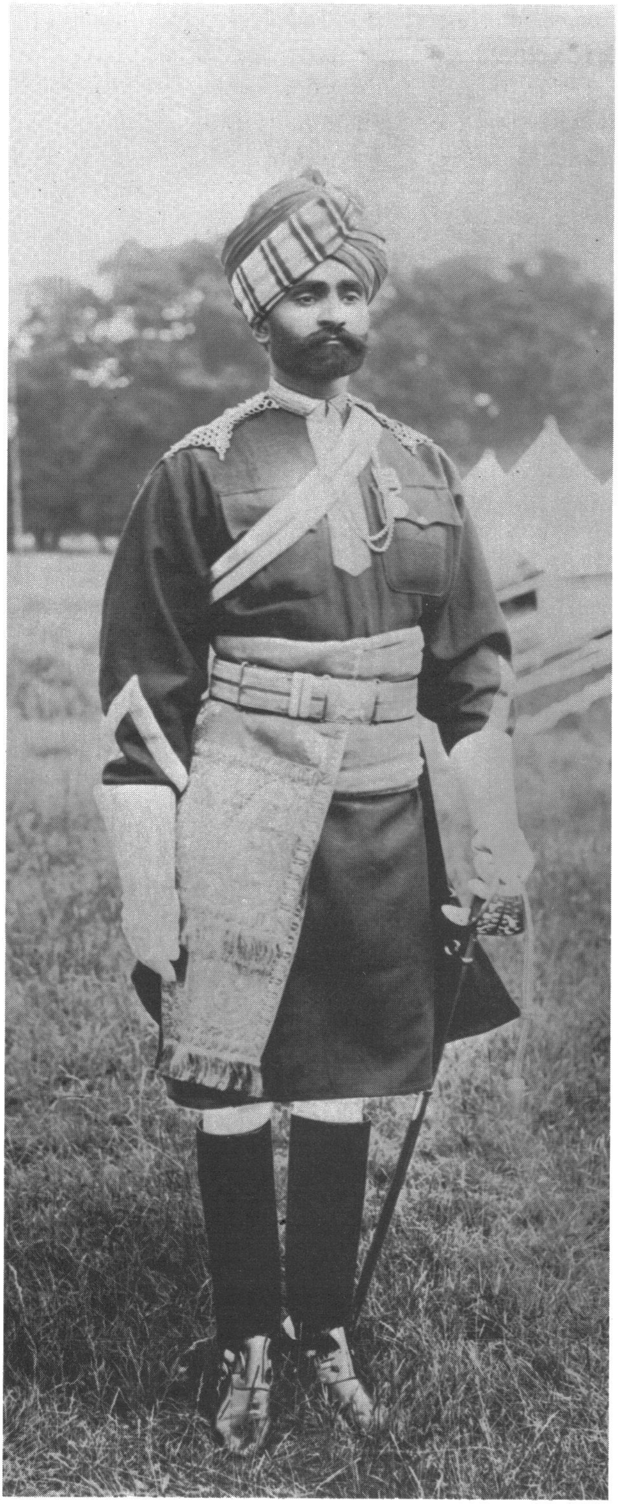
The details of the dress of the British officer, and that of the Native officer in B1, are based upon notes and sketches supplied by a former officer of the old 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), and are now in the present writer's possession. An illustration in the *Illustrated London News* of 15 December 1860, from a photograph by F. Beato, confirms the information given as correct.

B3 Native Officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, c. 1865

In the sixty-five years between the Mutiny, when the regiment was Irregular Cavalry, and 1922, when it was reunited with the 1st Regiment of Skinner's Horse, the 3rd had been clad in four distinct shades of uniform. Up to 1861 it wore the renowned yellow; from then until *c.* 1878, scarlet, which was in turn replaced by drab; and finally blue as review order from *c.* 1891. This illustration shows a senior risaldar, *c.* 1865, in the scarlet kurta with silver lace and blue facings.

C1 The Commandant, 9th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, c. 1866

This picture is adapted from a photograph showing the Commandant of the 9th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, Maj. H. L. Campbell, *c.* 1866. He commenced his military career in 1844 and served as an infantry officer with the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, seeing action in the 2nd Sikh War, 1848–49, and eventually transferring to the 9th Irregular Cavalry where he was appointed Adjutant in July 1856. Parts of this regiment mutinied and the remainder was eventually disbanded. Campbell was selected to command the 9th Bengal



18th Bengal Lancers: Jemadar Gul Mawaz Khan in the colourful review order of the regiment, photographed at the Kingston camp in 1902. This Punjabi Mussulman officer, who served from 1892 to 1921, leaving the regiment just prior to amalgamation, was the son of a former risaldar-major, and achieved that rank himself in July 1912. (Photograph by G. F. Jones & Son, Kingston-on-Thames)

Cavalry from 20 September 1864, and held the appointment until he died in 1881.

C2 Sowar of the Governor-General's Body Guard, 1860s
Detail based upon a photograph showing three soldiers of the Body Guard, one mounted. The scarlet tunic matched that of the British officers; with the exception of head-wear, all ranks were similarly clad. The tunic for native ranks, however, seems to have been short-lived and was replaced by the more appropriate alkalak, which remained in wear until 1897.

C3 Sowar, 10th Bengal Cavalry, c. 1868
Regimental records state that when being fitted out for the Abyssinian campaign this regiment was issued with blue serge kurtas faced with scarlet braid round the neck, down the opening of the front, and cuffs, and with Lancer piping along the seams. The opening, which reached to the waist, was fastened with four round brass buttons. Whilst these details can be clearly seen in the photograph of the officer accompanying the relevant section of the main text and the same abridged data is contained in the *Army Lists* from January 1868, the pipings and facings are not in evidence in the photograph of a sowar taken shortly after the regiment's return to India. Clearly seen, however, is the large brass badge, peculiar to this Regiment, worn on the waist-belt pouch, the interwoven letters 'B' and 'L' below a crown.

D1 NCO, 18th Bengal Lancers, c. 1888
Detail based upon a painting by A. C. Lovett showing to advantage the equipment carried by an NCO on the march. In place of the usual brass numerals on the shoulder chains, a small regimental badge was worn, at this time the Prince of Wales's plume between the upper angle of crossed lances, the figure '18' and title scroll below.

D2 Native Officer, 1st Skinner's Horse, 1886
Colours of the uniform as outlined in the *Army Lists* continued to show yellow with red facings and gold lace until 1879, when the facings appear for the first time as black. It had been the habit in this regiment for certain of the officers' garments to be trimmed with black astrakhan, no doubt for practical rather than decorative reasons. It is suggested therefore

that this practice led to the official change of facing colour to black. The lungi and cummerbund were red, gold and black striping, red the predominant colour until about 1897.

D3 Sowar, 19th Bengal Cavalry, c. 1888

A companion picture to D2, also based on a painting by A. C. Lovett, showing the nearside with sword, saddlery and accoutrements. Lance-pennons in this regiment were light blue over white.

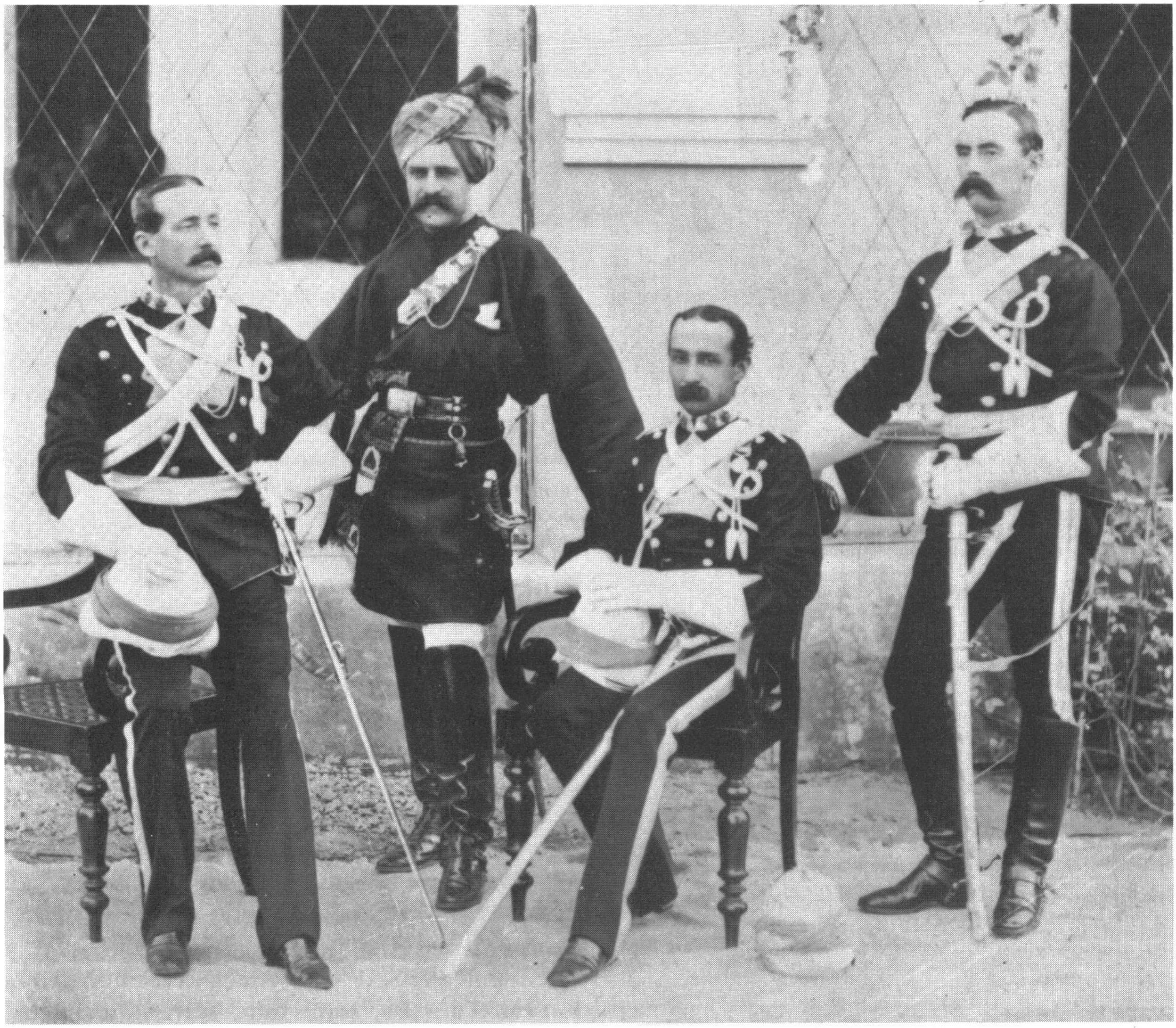
E1 British Officer, 1st Skinner's Horse, 1905

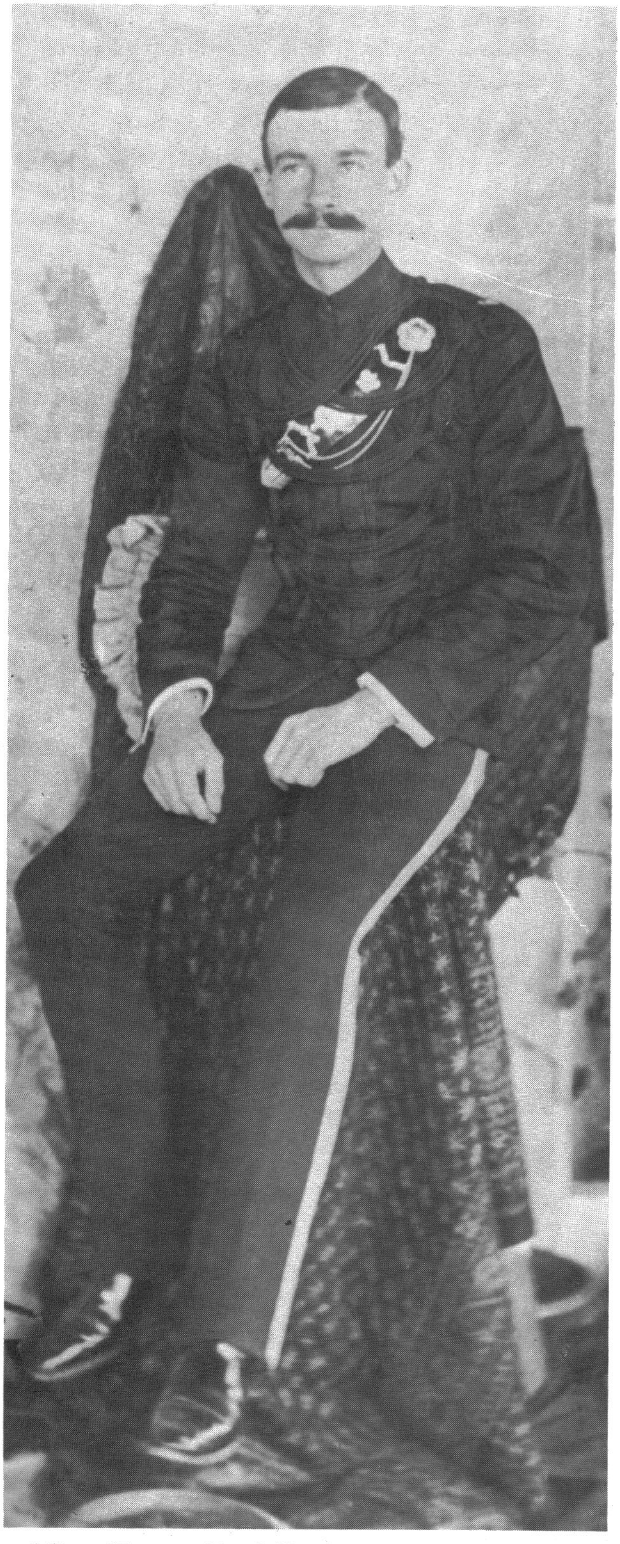
The yellow Lancer tunic with full black plastron, black collar, cuffs and pipings as worn for review order purposes by BOs when not parading with the men, was certainly a distinctive and spectacular garment. The shoulder-belt carried the silver star and monogram 'DYO' and a scroll inscribed 'The help of God and bravery of man.' Over the monogram are a mounted lancer and a scroll bearing in Urdu characters the same motto. Above the star is a Tudor crown. Above the crown, a scroll inscribed 'Skinner's Horse'. Below the star, scrolls bear the honorary distinctions of the Regiment: 'Bhurtpore', 'Kandahar 1842', 'Afghanistan 1879–80', 'Pekin 1900', all in silver.

E2 British Officer, 18th King George's Own Lancers, 1911

The Lancer full dress for British officers, after the change of facings from blue to white *c.* 1901,

19th Bengal Cavalry: British officers outside the church at Sialkot, *c.* 1878, display the Lancer full dress uniform. (Photograph, Army Museum's Ogilby Trust)





19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse): a subaltern photographed in a bungalow at Jhelum, *c.* 1890.

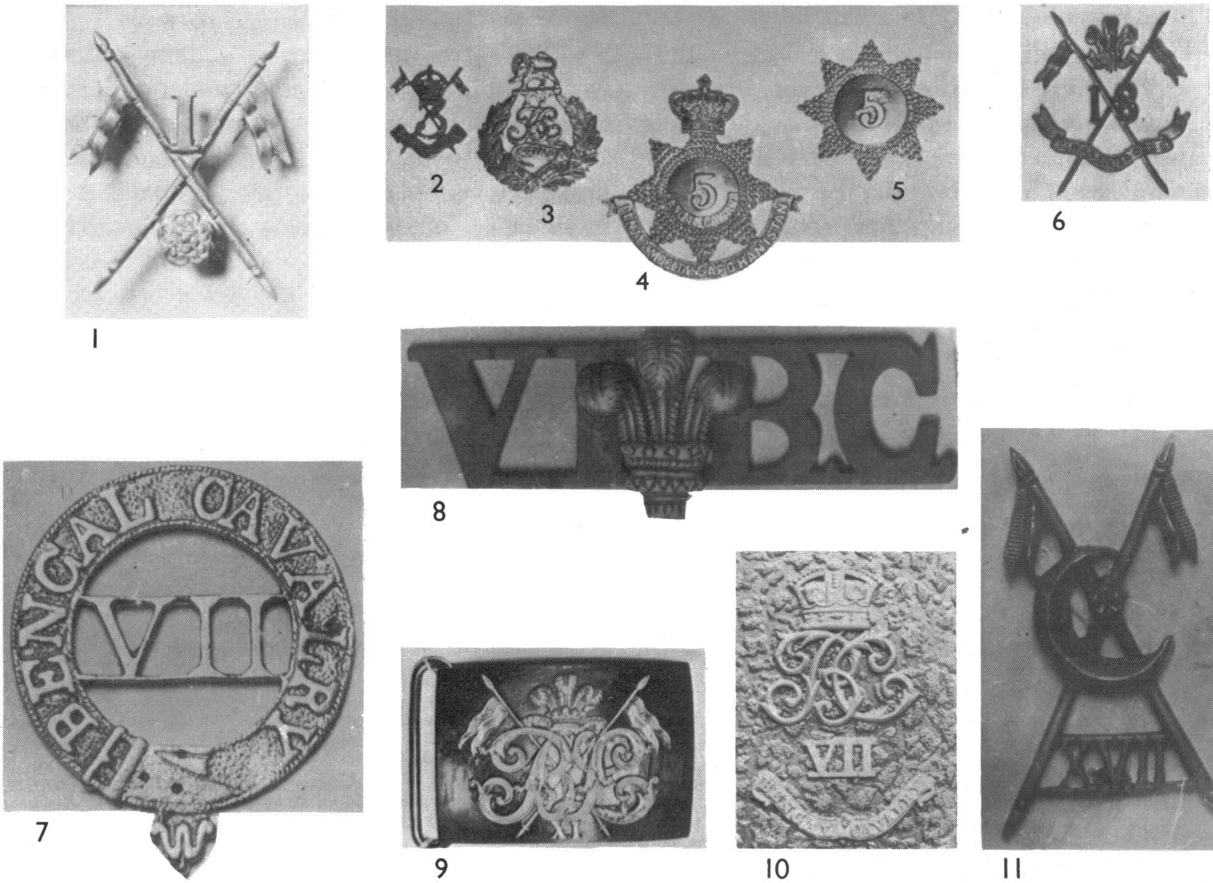
presents yet another striking uniform and an unusual colour combination. The Lancer forage cap of scarlet has a white band and welt and Lancer quartering. A photograph of an officer on the Personal Staff of Lord Kitchener, 1909, shows him wearing such a cap but with a white cover, thereby giving the impression of an all-white cap.

E3 British Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, 1901
The British full dress for an officer of the Bengal Cavalry consisted of a tunic the colour of the uniform, in this case scarlet, with collar and cuffs of regimental facing, dark blue for the 5th. The lace is gold and across the chest are five rows of gold round-back cord, terminating with crow's feet and olivets, in Hussar pattern. It will be seen that the top row terminates on the shoulder while the second extends over on to the sleeve. In the 'Cavalry' regiments the shoulder-belt was of plain gold lace without ornaments and with buckle, tip and slide. At this date a plain white Wolseley helmet was worn, often with pagri of regimental pattern. (Cf. our photo of Lt.-Col. Jennings 6th Bengal Cavalry.)

F British Officers, 4th Cavalry, c. 1910
F1 Officer in hot-weather white, mounted review order. The lines are attached inside the white Kitchener helmet, which has a plain white pagri and a dark blue pleat showing below; regimental cap badge worn in front. The white tunic has blue Lancer piping on the back seams and outlining the pointed cuffs. Full dress belts, pantaloons and riding boots complete a serviceable and smart uniform. White overalls were worn for dismounted duties.

F2 The undress uniform, scarlet tunic with blue collar and cuffs and ornamented with Lancer piping, on the shoulder chains 'IV C' in brass. The cap is of scarlet with blue band and Lancer quartering, and metal cap badge. Overalls are of blue with double scarlet stripes. The dress shoulder-belt is not a 'Cavalry' pattern but has the blue line running through and carries a pricker-plate, chains and boss. This cap badge is among those illustrated in the selection reproduced at the beginning of this book.

F3 Mounted review order, much as the first figure but with Lancer full dress tunic, scarlet with a blue



Miscellaneous Indian Cavalry badges (not to constant scale): (1) 1st Bengal Lancers cap badge, 1899 (2) 3rd Skinner's Horse, BO's undress and service dress cap badge, 1914–22 (3) 4th Cavalry—see alternative cap badge pattern in group illustrated on page 4 (4) and (5) 5th Cavalry horse furniture ornaments (6) 18th Lancers, cap badge, 1906–10—see post-1910 pattern in group on page 4 (7) 7th Cavalry, pre-1900 (8) Shoulder badge, 6th Cavalry, early 1900s (9) 11th Lancers, officer's waist-belt plate, post-1876 (10) 7th Cavalry, badges as worn on sabretache, 1890s (11) 17th Cavalry/Lancers, post-1900.

half plastron; Lancer dress girdle, and gauntlet gloves.

G1 Drum-Horse and Kettle-Drummer, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), 1912

A few regiments of Indian Cavalry managed to maintain mounted bands. Photographs taken at Delhi in 1876 show that the 11th Bengal Lancers then had such a band consisting of about ten musicians with band duffardar, all mounted on greys and with a dark-coloured drum-horse. Our plate shows the drum-horse and kettle-drummer of *c.* 1912; one unusual feature is a leopard skin below the drum banners. Note also that the drummer carries his sword on the off-side.

G2 British Officer, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), 1912

About 1912 the British followed the Indian officers' lead by wearing an elaborate dress kurta, a pattern which the latter had been using since the 1890s. Shoulder-chains had been replaced with similarly shaped pieces of scarlet cloth, edged with gold lace tracing, carrying badges of rank and the brass numerals 'XBL'. The Kashmir patterned end of the cummerbund usually hangs to the right, but the photograph of the British officer from which this illustration is taken shows it on the left.

H1 Jemadar of the Governor's Body Guard, Bengal, 1912

There were only four officers for this Body Guard: two British, the Commandant and his Adjutant, and two Indian, a risaldar and a jemadar. Our picture shows the last named, a Punjabi Mussulman, in review order. This small unit took over the quarters at Government House, Calcutta, of the outgoing Governor-General's Body Guard in 1912.

H2 British Officer in Service Dress, 1913

The everyday uniform as worn by a British officer just prior to 1914. The jacket was cut very long with large patch pockets, a vent at the rear, the whole designed to spread comfortably over the saddle with nothing too tight to restrict the movements of the rider. Some regiments had shoulder-chains attached, as in this case for the 10th Hodson's Horse, while others had shoulder-straps. Shirt collars were usually stiff and white, but white with khaki shirt, or all khaki were equally permissible. (Cf. photo of the CO of the 10th in the main text.)

H3 Lance-Duffardar, 2nd Lancers, 1911

The NCO is shown in a form of 'walking-out' dress, in this instance based upon a photograph taken at the Hampton Court encampment of the Indian Contingent over for the 1911 Coronation. The uniform is very plain, everything of khaki, the only small splash of colour being the red pagri. This soldier wears jodhpurs, also in khaki drill, in conjunction with shoes. The waist-belt plate of white metal carries a crest of crossed lances with the figure '2' in top angle and the letters 'B' and 'L' within the side angles.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Tableau d'après une photographie du Lt. G. N. Hardinge, commandant du 3è Cavalry Regt. de l'Oude Irregular Force, levée en 1856. Le régiment se mutina en 1857, et Hardinge ne survécut pas à la campagne. Il porte un *alkalak* vert foncé à broderies de dentelle argent, et le képi de service. **A2** Copie d'un portrait original de Risaldar Meer Heidayut Ali, loyal héro de la 4è Irregular Cavalry pendant la Mutinerie. De la fourrure a été ajoutée au col et aux épaules de l'*alkalak*. **A3** La Cavalerie Jullundar était le nom que l'on donnait au 3è Sikh Irregulars, qui ne servirent que pendant la Mutinerie, et furent ensuite licenciés, en 1861. Ceci est la copie d'une photographie et d'un portrait du Lt. F. R. Aikman, VC.

B1 L'uniforme de Fane's Horse était 'gris francais', sans doute parce qu'il y avait une grande quantité de cette étoffe après la Mutinerie. Bon nombre de régiments de cavalerie mutinés et dispersés avaient porté des uniformes de cette teinte. **B2** Cet uniforme a été reconstitué d'après les notes et les croquis d'un officier du régiment, et d'après une illustration parue dans l'*Illustrated London News* de 1860. **B3** A partir de la Mutinerie et jusqu'en 1922, la 3rd Cavalry porta quatre series de couleurs d'uniforme: 1857–1861, jaune; 1861–1878, écarlate; vers 1880, 'drab' ou khaki; et à partir de 1891, bleu pour l'uniforme de parade. Ce *risaldar* de 1865 est vêtu du *kurta* écarlate.

C1 A cette époque, l'uniforme était le même pour tous les rangs, couvre-chef excepté. **C2** Ce tableau est la copie d'une photographie de l'officier commandant le 9th Bengal Cavalry en 1866, Major H. L. Campbell. **C3** Pendant la campagne d'Abyssinie le *kurta* bleu était orné de dentelle écarlate, et de nervures du même ton au cou, au plastron, aux poignets et aux coutures, mais d'après une photographie prise après le retour des Indes, il n'en était pas toujours ainsi.

D1 Ce sous-officier s'inspire d'un tableau par Lovett, qui nous montre quel était l'équipement d'un cheval en campagne. **D2** Les parements d'uniforme des célèbres 'Gars Jaunes' passèrent du rouge au noir en 1879. **D3** Pris dans un autre tableau de Lovett, ceci nous montre l'autre aspect de l'équipement de l'Ordre de Marche.

E1 Le spectaculaire uniforme de type lancier porté par les officiers britanniques du régiment pour l'Ordre de Revue—lorsqu'ils étaient de parade, mais sans leurs troupes. **E2** Grande tenue de coupe lancier avec calot. **E3** Troisième exemple de grande tenue d'officier britannique. Dans les régiments de Cavalerie, par contraste avec les régiments de 'Lanciers', les épaulettes étaient de dentelle d'or unie.

F1, F2 et **F3** nous montrent les différentes sortes de tenues que portaient les officiers du 4th Cavalry en 1910. (1) Uniforme de Revue blanc pour la saison chaude. (2) Uniforme de service. (3) Uniforme de Revue montée, avec tunique de lancier de cérémonie en écarlate.

G1, G2 Cheval-tambour et timbalier des 11th Lancers: quelques régiments de cavalerie des Indes possédaient un orchestre militaire d'environ dix hommes commadés par un *duffardar*. **G3** A partir de 1912 environ l'uniforme des officiers britanniques adopta, pour la grande tenue, une coupe indienne très recherchée.

H1 'Tenue de Sortie', inspirée d'une photographie prise en 1911 lorsque les troupes des Indes étaient venues assister au Couronnement du roi George V. **H2** Uniforme de tous les jours que portaient les officiers britanniques de la Cavalerie indienne juste avant la Première Guerre Mondiale. **H3** Un ou deux officiers indiens de la Garde du Corps à Government House, Calcutta, à partir de 1912. Ce *jemadar* porte l'Ordre de Revue.

Farbtafeln

A1 Bild nach einem Photos des Leutnants G. N. Hardinge des 3rd Cavalry Regt. des Oude Irregular Force, das im Jahre 1856 ausgehoben wurde. Das Regiment meuterte im Jahre 1857 und Hardinge hat den Feldzug nicht überlebt. Er trägt eine mit Silbertresse besticktes, dunkelgrünes *Alkalak* und Interimsuniformmütze. **A2** Nach einem Originalporträt des *Risaldar* Meer Heidayut Ali, ein getreuer Held der 4th Irregular Cavalry während der Meuterei. Der Kragen und die Schulterteil des *Alkalak* sind mit zusätzlichem Pelz versehen. **A3** Die 'Jullundar-kavallerie' war der Spitzname des 3rd Sikh Irregulars, die nur während der Meuterei dienten und im Jahre 1861 entlassen wurden. Diese Figur ist nach einem Photo und Porträt des Leutnant F. R. Aikman, VC, dargestellt worden.

B1 Die Uniform des Fane's Horse war aus 'französischem Grau', wahrscheinlich weil ein grosser Vorrat von diesem Stoffe nach der Meuterei vorhanden war. Uniforme aus dieser Farbe sind von vielen der entlassenen meuterischen Reiterregimente getragen worden. **B2** Diese Uniform ist nach Aufzeichnungen und Skizzen eines Offiziers des Regiments und einer Abbildung im *Illustrated London News*, 1860 wiederhergestellt worden. **B3** Zwischen der Meuterei und dem Jahre 1922 wurde die 3rd Cavalry in vier verschiedenen Uniformfarben gekleidet: 1857–1861 gelb, 1861–1878 scharlachrot, in den 1880erjahren 'drab' oder khaki und ab 1891 blau für Paradeuniform. Hier trägt der *risaldar* vom Jahre 1865 einen scharlachroten *kurta*.

C1 Zu dieser Zeit war, mit Ausnahme der Kopfdeckung, die Uniform für Soldaten sowie fur Offiziere die Gleiche. **C2** Dieses Bild ist einem Photo des Kommandeurs des 9th Bengal Cavalry im Jahre 1866, Major H. L. Campbell, nachgemacht worden. **C3** Während des Feldzuges in Abyssinien wurde der blaue *kurta* mit Tresse und Schnurbesatz aus scharlachrot am Kragen, Vorderteil, Ärmelaufschlägen und Nahten geziert. Diese, aber, wurden bei einem Photo, das nach der Rückkehr nach Indien aufgenommen wurde, nicht geschildert.

D1 Dieser Unteroffizier wird nach einem Bilde von Lovett geschildert, worin die Ausrüstung gezeigt wird, die während des Marsches auf dem Pferde der tragen wurde. **D2** Die Uniformausschlage der beruhmten *yellow boys*—(gelbe Burschen)—wurden im Jahre 1879 von rot auf schwarz umgeändert. **D3** Hier wird die andere Seite der Marschausrüstung nach einem anderen Bilde von Lovett geschildert.

E1 Die prächtige Lanzenreiteruniform, die von dem britischen Offizieren des Regiments als Review Order (Truppenschauuniform) in den Umständen getragen wurde, wo sie ohne den Soldaten paradierten. **E2** Lanzenreitergalauniform mit *Forage cap* (Feldmütze) **E3** Ein drittes Exemplar der Paradeuniform eines britischen Offizers. Bei 'Kavallerieregimenten', den Lanzenreitern entgegengesetzt, bestand der Schultergurt aus einfacher Goldtresse.

F1, F2 und **F3** stellen die verschiedene Uniformanzüge, die von britischen Offizieren des 4th Cavalry im Jahre 1910 getragen wurden dar. (1) weisse Sommeruniform für berittenen Truppenschau. (2) Interimsuniform. (3) Uniform für berittenen Truppenschau mit dem scharlachroten Paradewaffenrock des Lanzenreiters.

G1, G2 Trommelpferd und Paukenschläger des 11th Lancers; etliche der indischen Kavallerieregimente unterhielten berittene Regimentsmusik, die aus etwa zehn, von einem *duffardar* kommandierten Mann bestanden. **G3** Nach etwa 1912 fingen die britischen Offiziere an komplizierte Galauniform indisches Musters zu tragen.

H1 Ausgangsuniform, nach einem im 1911 aufgenommenen, aus der Zeit stammenden Photo wo die Truppen die Krönung des Königs Georg V dienstlich beiwohnten. **H2** Alltagsuniform von britischen Offizieren der indischen Kavallerie kurz vor dem ersten Weltkrieg getragen. **H3** Einer der zwei indischen Offiziere der Leibwache zu 'Government House' (Residenz des Gouverneurs) in Calcutta ab 1912. Dieser *jemadar* trägt Truppenschauuniform.

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